

Iranian Parliament 'Freezes' Action on Issue

U.S. Fears War Could Hurt Hostage Effort

WASHINGTON — Despite a pledge of U.S. neutrality and some words of hope from President Carter, administration officials are worried that the border war between Iran and Iraq could have an "extremely disruptive" effect on efforts to free the 52 American hostages in Iran.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the conflict could sidetrack Iranian authorities, who have focused increasing attention recently on the hostages.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Tuesday in New York that any action on the hostages had been halted "as a practical matter" by the fighting.

Mr. Muskie, talking to reporters as he walked to the United Nations General Assembly to bear a speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, was asked about the report that the Iranian parliament had decided to freeze its deliberations on the issue because of

the fighting. "The practical matter is that it is frozen while they're involved in the present situation," he replied.

Washington quickly moved to quell any suspicions in Iran that the United States was assisting the Iraqi war effort.

Message to Tehran

CBS News reported Monday night that a message to that effect had been sent to the Iranian authorities and Mr. Carter declared as he arrived in Los Angeles on a campaign swing: "We are not taking a position in support of either Iran or Iraq. Our only hope is that the two nations can resolve the dispute peacefully."

But Mr. Carter, while emphasizing he was making no predictions, also said the fighting could convince Iran that it needs friends and neighbors "and therefore induce them to release the hostages."

Mr. Carter said "the signals coming out of Iran" have indicated

"some new desire to resolve the problem between us and them."

The Iranian radio denied a claim by Baghdad radio early Tuesday that Iran had released all of the hostages unconditionally. The Baghdad broadcast said, "This surprise move goes to show that the racist regime in Tehran is a collaborator with U.S. imperialism."

A few hours later, the Tehran radio said the people of Iraq should not believe "the lies carried by your radio." It said the hostage problem "has been frozen indefinitely by the Iranian consultative assembly."

Before this denial, a State Department spokesman had said the report was "dubious."

Talks Predicted

An Arab magazine published in London reported Monday that Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had agreed that the hostages should be released within six weeks. The newsweekly 8 Days

predicted that negotiations would resume early next month in "a frantic race to beat the U.S. presidential election."

But Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, said the body would take up the question only after the United States met Iran's demands, including return of the wealth of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the late shah.

U.S. officials privately expressed frustration that a flurry of activity on the hostage question in recent days, including some seemingly conciliatory statements by Iran's top leaders, now was being overshadowed by Iran's crisis with Iraq.

That fear seemed to gain credibility when Mr. Rafsanjani said Monday that "the Iranian-Iraqi war will not be without effect on the fate of the hostages." He said, "Iraq's position is close to that of the United States."

Iranian militants holding the hostages have moved them to secret new hideouts, Tehran radio said today, Reuters reported. The broadcast, monitored by the BBC, said: "... We declare that in order to foil any ... plot ... we have transferred the spy hostages from Qom, Isfahan, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kerman, Yazd and Jahrom to other sites ... The radio did not identify the new locations."

One administration official acknowledged that efforts to convince Iran of U.S. neutrality in the conflict with Iraq could be complicated by Washington's decision earlier this year to approve the sale of \$11.2-million worth of equipment for use by the Iraqi Navy.

The sale, involving eight turbine engines for Italian-made frigates, is not yet final. House and Senate conferees are scheduled to meet Wednesday to take up a Senate amendment to deny Iraq the engines.

Another Iraqi request, to buy five Boeing jetliners worth about \$23 million, was rejected by the administration on grounds of alleged Iraqi involvement in terrorist activities.

The United States has not had full diplomatic relations with Iraq since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.



Iraqis say this is wreckage of a U.S.-made Phantom jet fighter of the Iranian Air Force that was shot down in current fighting.

Iraq Says Ground Troops Raid Iran, Besiege Abadan

(Continued from Page 1)

He proclaimed Iraqi sovereignty over the entire estuary. The waterway, formed by the meeting of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, is Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf and serves the Iranian ports of Abadan and Khorramshahr as well.

Despite the hostile military activity around the Gulf shipping lanes, sources in the U.S. oil industry said the war apparently was having no major impact yet on oil shipments from the area, which supplies 40 percent of the non-Communist world's petroleum.

The sources pointed out that the oil-importing nations' storage tanks are filled as a result of the current glut in the oil market and this would postpone the adverse effects of an interruption in shipments from the Gulf.

Iranian planes hit the ports of Umm Qasr and Basra among other Iraqi targets. Although Tehran radio denied that civilian targets had been hit, Baghdad said 47 persons had been killed and 116 wounded in raids on civilian and industrial targets.

Baghdad radio said 30 Iranian

jets had been shot down Tuesday, while Tehran radio said its pilots had shot down 34 Iraqi MiGs.

The months of border clashes between the two nations escalated sharply in the air Monday. The Iraqi Air Force roamed far across Iran's skies to attack Tehran's Mehrabad Airport and 10 other airfields ranging 700 miles from Tehran in the north to Basra in the south.

Iran said "innocent people" were killed but gave no figures. It claimed Iranian Phantom jets bombed Iraq's Wasit Province, 100 miles east of Baghdad, and Basra, Iraq's big port 300 miles south of Baghdad on the Shatt-al-Arab.

Commerce Sunk

Tehran radio said Iranian forces also sank four Iraqi gunboats in the Shatt-al-Arab and claimed Iranian artillery destroyed Iraqi oil installations and a gas refinery at Al-Faw.

In Moscow, Iran formally asked the Soviet Union Tuesday to cut off all arms supplies to Iraq, but Soviet officials told the Iranian ambassador that the Kremlin would remain neutral in the conflict.

Ambassador Mohammed Mokri said he also made a formal request to Soviet officials to condemn Iraq, which has gotten nearly all its arms from Moscow since 1972, as the aggressor.

An Iraqi delegation led by Tariq Aziz, a special envoy of Mr. Hussein, left Moscow for Baghdad Monday night, apparently after being rebuffed in a quest for more arms.

The Soviet Union Monday night told Iran and Iraq their current conflict was playing into the hands of Western imperialists and, in effect, called on the two countries to set up peace talks.

An authoritative article in the government newspaper Izvestia also accused the West of inciting the two warring states toward a further escalation of what it called "tension on their frontiers."

The article was the first detailed Soviet comment on the fighting, which is embarrassing to Moscow, which has sought good relations with Tehran and has a friendship treaty with Baghdad. But there was no hint in the article of any Soviet offer of mediation in setting up such negotiations.

Manila Reports

39 Explosions Since January

(Continued from Page 1)

MANILA — At least 39 explosions and 258 bomb threats have been recorded in metropolitan Manila since January, the chief of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary said Tuesday.

Maj. Gen. Fidel Ramos blamed urban guerrillas for the terrorism, but said criminals have taken advantage of the situation to extort money. He said tough security recently led to the arrest of 17 persons for illegal possession of firearms, but he said none of the 17 was linked with terrorists.

More than half the bomb attacks were reported in the four weeks preceding last Sunday, which was the eighth anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

Mr. Ramos did not mention casualties during the period, but in the worst wave of bombings Sept. 12, an American woman shopper was killed and more than 30 people wounded.

The government has accused former presidential aspirant Benigno Aquino Jr. of orchestrating the bombings to force the government of President Ferdinand Marcos to his knees. Mr. Aquino, 47, was freed in May after 7½ years in jail to go to the United States for heart surgery, where he has decided to stay.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Computer Data Treaty Adopted in Strasbourg

STRASBOURG — The first international treaty designed to protect from abusive use of personal data compiled by computer unanimously adopted Tuesday by the Committee of Ministers Council of Europe.

Under the agreement, it would be forbidden to compile info on a person's racial origins, political opinions or religious convictions would also give a person the right to look at his data and fix errors. It is to be signed by the 21 nations of the council next month must be ratified by the respective parliaments.

Gromyko Proposes Freeze on All Arms, For

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko proposed Tuesday that the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union and their allies freeze their armed forces for conventional weapons beginning Jan. 1.

In a speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Gromyko also called on nuclear powers to declare their renunciation of all nuclear war within a period of one year beginning from a date to be agreed by

7 Neo-Fascists Arrested in Bologna Blast

ROME — Seven neo-Fascists were arrested here early Tuesday, police investigation into the bomb blast at Bologna station. A which 84 persons were killed.

The seven, together with eight already in detention, were accused of forming an armed gang and trying to subvert the state. Three have been charged with planning the blast but no-one has been so far of placing the bomb in the station.

China Rejects Talks Proposal From Vietnam

PEKING — China on Tuesday rejected a Vietnamese proposal to resume stalled talks on reducing tension.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a note to the Vietnam news in Peking that conditions were not right to resume the talks added that if the Vietnamese made any moves toward conciliatory Chinese government would be ready to restart the discussion broke down last December.

Vietnam proposed 11 days ago that the negotiations, which after the two countries fought a month-long border war early resumed in Hanoi on Oct. 6.

U.K. Rejects Ethiopian Protest on Somalia

LONDON — Britain has rejected the protest of an Ethiopian against Somalia's agreement to provide the United States with naval base rights.

Almost simultaneously Somali authorities accused their neighbors of launching air attacks against three communities at disputed frontier. The military regime in Addis Ababa, instigated by British help, has sent missions to 19 countries with protest delivered to Britain Monday. A Foreign Office spokesman was rejected.

Thatcher Ends Talks With Greek Leader

ATHENS — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Monday ended her talks with Greek leaders on political and economic issues. She leaves for Yugoslavia on Wednesday.

Ms. Thatcher had a second and last round of talks with Greek leader Konstantinos Karamanlis on the military wing of the EOKA, the Cyprus issue, and the situation in the Balkan p. officials said.

The two leaders also discussed closer industrial and trade cooperation. Britain is seeking to win large state contracts for power station, the electrification of Greek railways, as well as the manufacture of tanks and the sale of missiles to the Greek Air Force. wants North Sea oil and coal from Britain.

West Bank Mayor Arrested Over Pamphlet

TEL AVIV — Israeli security forces have arrested the Arab Kalkilya, on the occupied West Bank, for publishing a pamphlet containing inflammatory material, military sources said.

Mayor Amin el Nasser was detained Monday for inciting violence against the West Bank commander, Maj. Gen. Binyamin Ben-David, and could face a military tribunal if formal charges are made, the sources said.

Hussein Is Said to Seel Iraqi Dominance of Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

ering has left bitter hatred among Iraqis. Hundreds of real or suspected political opponents disappear each year, and Mr. Hussein personally attended the execution last year of several close aides accused of conspiracy, diplomats said in Baghdad. Although Mr. Hussein's methods have silenced dissent, the harshness of the political climate means that a military defeat would revive opposition to Mr. Hussein within the ruling Ba'ath Party and among ethnic groups such as Iraq's Kurds and Shiite Muslims.

Mr. Hussein blames Iran for his worst political humiliation, which nearly cost him power in the 1970s. Insurgent Kurds, supported by the shah of Iran, took a heavy toll against the Iraqi Army, and Mr. Hussein, as the price for ending Iranian support for the rebellion, had to sign away Iraqi border rights in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway in 1975.

Mr. Hussein also sees a new threat from Iran, according to Iraqi officials. "Khomeini is a new champion of Persian nationalism, and he is trying to use the Shiites just like the shah used the Kurds," Tariq Aziz, an Iraqi vice premier, said last week. Mr. Aziz was the target of a recent assassination attempt by an Iraqi Shiite, and Iraqi officials accused Iran of giving military support to Shiite groups that infiltrate Arab countries.

Arab Resentment

Other Arab governments in the Gulf also resent Iran for exporting a volatile political mixture of Shiite fundamentalism, Shiite dissent against the Arab world's Sunni Muslim establishment and radical politics including an extreme stand against Israel. Conservative Arab states in the Gulf — anxious to protect their wealth and embarrassed by their inability to deal with Israeli intransigence — support Iraq's bid to clip Ayatollah Khomeini's wings.

Iraq, hobbled by oil nationalization problems, was slow to harvest the benefits of the 1973 oil-price increase, but it has recently em-

erged as OPEC's second producer. Alongside Saudi Arabia, Iraq has resisted Iran's policies and supported long-term strategy. It posed to be adopted next a summit in Baghdad, where it threatened to play a spoiler.

Politically, Iraq stands alone with the conservative states in the Gulf after David scores and the revolution. Iraq defied radicals when Egypt made a move that would demonstrate Iraq's power in a region with other effective armies.

All this success in Iraq's image as an Arab and anchoring Mr. Hussein's now rides on his gamble, diplomats said.

Libyan Accused Of Bonn Murder

BONN — West German charged a Libyan who acted on orders from the Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi with the murder of a German diplomat who refused to leave Libya.

A spokesman for the German office said Tuesday that Elhadi Bastir Elhadi, 24, was arrested on May 10 on orders of the Revolutionary Council. Mr. Bastir allegedly told Qaddafi that the Libyan leader had sentenced to death and exiled Libyans living abroad who returned.

French Fighters Co-

MARSEILLES — Two Mirage F-1 jet fighters and crashed in the sea Mediterranean port of S. day night, a spokesman of the pilots was recovered, and a search was on for the

Loss of Iraq Oil Seen as Greatest Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

terminal loading station just outside the estuary.

The balance of Iraq's oil exports, 800,000 barrels a day, leaves the country through two pipelines leading to the Mediterranean Sea, through Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

Since the February, 1979, revolution that brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power, Iran has been a minor factor as an oil exporter. Its exports have dropped steadily from a pre-revolutionary level of more than 5 million barrels a day to about 700,000 barrels a day now, with some of that bartered to Eastern European countries for manufactured goods. Industry sources noted that since April, Western industrialized countries and Japan, previously Iran's largest customers, have boycotted Iranian oil.

Thus, they say, a cutoff of Iranian oil exports or production would have no significant impact on the Western consumers.

But Iraq, which has replaced Iran as OPEC's second biggest exporter after Saudi Arabia, now supplies large amounts of oil to the West. Iraq's most important importers are the two French oil concerns, CFP and ELF-Aquitaine. Together they buy 600,000 barrels a day.

Industry sources also say that other countries that would be affected by an Iraqi oil cutoff include Brazil, 400,000 barrels a day; Italy, 200,000 barrels, and Spain, 200,000 barrels. Also, the Dutch-British oil concern, Shell, buys 200,000 barrels of Iraqi oil a day.

Several developing countries that have direct government-to-government contracts with Iraq would also be penalized.

West Has Oil Crisis Plan

PARIS (AP) — If a new oil emergency arises, the West has a plan for a "fair and equitable" distribution of the available supplies. The plan, designed by the Paris-

based International Energy Agency, is automatically set in motion if oil supplies drop by more than 7 percent in any one of the 22 member states — all the major Western industrial nations, except France, plus Japan.

The IEA was established on U.S. initiative after the 1973 oil boycott, but France would not join, seeing it as an "anti-OPEC" bloc.

During a crisis, a special information system would collect supply data from participating countries and the IEA would determine how the available oil was to be shared. This would be achieved through re-direction of shipments by oil companies under the guidance and supervision of the IEA.

5 Slain in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY — Five military policemen have been shot to death by presumed leftist guerrillas in an ambush Monday near the capital, police reported.



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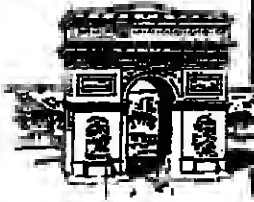
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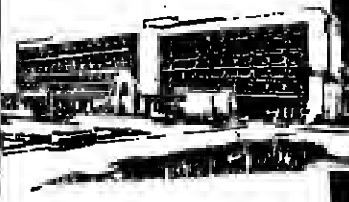
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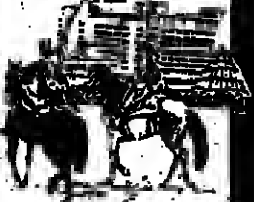
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الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية

Early A-Test Anticipated

Pakistan Said to Build Secret Nuclear Plant

Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pakistani officials are assembling a clandestine plutonium reprocessing plant in Rawalpindi that U.S. intelligence experts say may enable the country to test its first atomic bomb within a few years, according to a report from the U.S. intelligence community.

The report, which is the first of its kind, says the plant is being built in a secret location in Rawalpindi, about 24 miles from the capital, Islamabad. It is being built by a group of scientists and engineers who are working in secret.

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President Carter's former rivals for the Democratic nomination, Gov. Edmund Brown, left, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, right, joining him at a party fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles.

2 Ex-Rivals Join Carter in California

Democrats Give Show of Party Unity

By Terence Smith
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Carter, accompanied by the two former rivals he defeated in the Democratic primaries, has staged a show of party unity in Ronald Reagan's backyard.

Arriving here Monday on his first West Coast swing of the general election campaign, the president was met by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., his opponent in the early primaries, and was joined by Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who carried his battle to the Democratic convention in New York.

Gov. Brown, who was scathing in his attacks on Mr. Carter in the primaries and has been cool to his candidacy ever since, introduced the president at a town meeting in a suburban Torrance by praising him as "a man who embodies the spirit of our country and the Democratic Party."

The president ducked several questions about his reaction to Sunday night's debate between Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, and Rep. John Anderson, the independent presidential candidate.

"How do you know I didn't watch 'Midnight Express'?" Mr. Carter parried jokingly with a questioner at the town meeting. His reference was to a movie that was shown on ABC, which did not broadcast the Baltimore debate.

Not Appropriate

Contending that it would not be appropriate for him to judge which man had won the debate, Mr. Carter repeated his willingness to debate Mr. Reagan one-on-one and, after that, Rep. Anderson and any other candidate with a "theoretical" chance of election.

The first debate I want to hold is the one-to-one, man-on-man debate with Governor Reagan," he declared. "That's what I want and that's what I'm determined to get."

The president's refusal to participate in the Baltimore debate produced a flock of critical placards at the airport at Springfield, Ill., on an earlier stop Monday in Rep. Anderson's home state.

Mr. Carter arrived in Los Angeles on the second leg of a 43-hour campaign tour that includes stops

Exclusion of Nazi In ROTC Upheld

CHICAGO — A U.S. court has upheld an Army decision to exclude a student holding Nazi views from the Reserve Officer Training Corps.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Monday that William Blumauer's right to free speech was not violated when he was denied admission to the advanced ROTC curriculum at St. Norbert College in De Pere, Wis., in 1978.

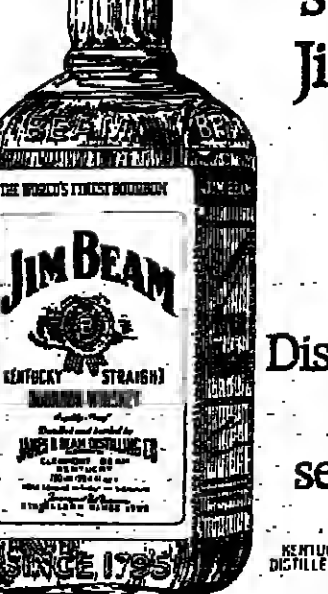
The court said that while citizens are entitled to espouse any beliefs they wish, Mr. Blumauer's sentiments were "incompatible" with "an important public office."

U.K. Gasoline Pumps To Convert to Liters

LONDON — Pumps at British gasoline stations will switch to liters from gallons starting next fall.

Agreement for the change was reached voluntarily by service station owners and the Department of Trade, it was announced Tuesday.

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Cubans Disillusioned; Some Ready to Go Home

Hopes Turn Sour at U.S. Refugee Camp

By Marlice Simons
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — To some of the hundreds of Cuban refugees camped here, the three vast concrete stretches of freeway that run above them are fitting symbols of the brave new world they have entered.

The roar of traffic overhead echoes almost nonstop against the asphalt below, mixing with blaring radios, low-flying planes and near tangible heat.

"Life in an acoustic torture chamber," an economist camp-dweller calls it. "It is not ungrateful, but only in America, the inventor of the highway, would the homeless live under an expressway overpass."

More than 120,000 Cuban refugees have arrived in the United States this year, and every day more run a Coast Guard blockade to enter. Most have found sponsors and are beginning to rebuild their lives. Miami's tent city, however, shows the underside of the refugee flotilla: misery and disillusionment deep enough to make some of them wish they had stayed in Cuba.

Beneath Interstate 95 in central Miami, this became the federal residence of about 750 Cuban refugees six weeks ago. It is only their latest stop on an odyssey to a new life that has seemed to go nowhere and has been far from free.

Homeless, penniless

They started out surrounded by dogs as they left Cuba in April and May. They were locked behind American military fences in June and enclosed by the bleachers of

Unesco Meeting Opens; M'Bow Calls for Unity

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow opened the UN agency's 21st general conference Tuesday with an appeal to about 4,000 delegates to put aside divisive rhetoric and move to concrete programs in the politically charged area of global communications and international news.

Calling Unesco the "moral conscience of the world," Mr. M'Bow carefully avoided making any direct statements on information or any of the other controversial issues facing the conference, which will not get down to hard specifics until after Mr. M'Bow's unopposed reelection scheduled for Saturday.

At a press conference Sunday night, Mr. M'Bow was also restrained, emphasizing that "international organizations must not be battlefields but places of international cooperation and mutual confidence."

Despite assurances from Mr. M'Bow and his aides, Western governments and many developing nations see no way to avoid another bitter clash over Unesco's campaign for "a new world information order." Western news organizations have charged that the "new order" is a direct assault on Western concepts of press freedom.

The five-week conference will also consider at least two resolutions condemning Israeli policies in occupied Arab territories and in Jerusalem.

Rely Tampons Recalled in U.S.

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Procter & Gamble Co. says it is recalling its Rely tampon, which has been cited by the federal government as linked to toxic shock syndrome.

The company on Monday asked retailers to remove Rely from store shelves and offered refunds to users who have the unused product on hand. The company said it recalled Rely tampons to less than 1 percent of its total revenue.

Toxic shock syndrome is a recently discovered bacterial infection related to tampons. The national Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has received reports of 299 cases since January. The illness has caused 25 deaths since 1975. The CDC reported last week that women who use the Rely brand of tampon run greater risk of the disease than women who use other brands.

Lance Replies to Senate In Probe of Billy Carter

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bert Lance has responded in writing to more than 300 questions from Senate investigators, but the answers do not appear to have advanced the Senate's inquiry into Billy Carter's dealings with Libya.

Mr. Lance, the former director of the Office of Management and Budget, agreed to the written question and answer format as a compromise between his position and the investigators' position that they needed to take a private sworn deposition.

The session was conducted in a law office here Monday, with Mr. Lance in one room and the Senate staff members in another, passing their written statements back and forth to one another. The questions and answers were made public afterward by Mr. Lance.

The gist of Mr. Lance's statement was that he was asked by President Carter early last year to visit Billy Carter in an American, Ga., hospital to check on his health and financial condition and suggest that he steer clear of the Libyans.

Mr. Lance said that he did so and later wrote to the president. "As best I can recall," Mr. Lance told the investigators, "I wrote that the state of his finances were poor, that his health was poor and that he was having some other personal problems."

The former White House aide also said that he advised Henry Randolph Coleman, Billy Carter's associate, that he could obtain information about international trade and finance from the Bank of Credit and Commerce in London.

That information, except for the name of the bank, was known from previous testimony.

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Air Forces Readiness Said to Improve

U.S. Confidence in NATO Forces Grows

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

RAMSTEIN AIR FORCE BASE, West Germany — At 3 a.m. each day, the teleprinter from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Belgium addresses a crucial question to the fighter wing at this base: What percentage of planes are combat ready?

The wing has never failed to meet the required percentage, and over the last few months, the index for operating capability has slowly risen here and at other bases of the U.S. Tactical Air Force in Central Europe.

Although the required percentage for readiness is classified, senior officers said that during normal operations at least two-thirds of the command's aircraft are ready to perform their missions.

The question of operational readiness is critical because the allied air forces, outnumbered by 3 to 2, must count on putting as many of their qualitatively superior aircraft into action as possible to meet any threat by the Soviet Union.

Spare Parts Drought

Generals, colonels and, perhaps most important, the men who fly and maintain the planes believe that a long drought in the supply of spare parts is ending and that readiness will continue to rise.

Airman 1st Class Kirby Gaal, who does maintenance, reported that 80 to 90 percent of the aircraft in his Phantom fighter squadron were ready operationally each day during exercises. Sgt. William Manroey reckoned that the readiness in his squadron was 80 to 85 percent.

Lt. Col. Jim Johnson of 334 Squadron of the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing said that his squadron was about 95 percent operational during exercises.

This is encouraging to those involved. For the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and the wings like the 4th that would reinforce it in an emergency, readiness is all.

The Phantom fighters based in Ramstein and those of the 4th Tactical Wing that are flown in from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina will contribute to the 3,500 sorties that U.S. pilots will fly in the last two weeks of September.

Autumn Forge

The air operations are in support of four different exercises by ground forces that are part of Autumn Forge, the annual major exercise of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This year it involves 250,000 to 300,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen in operations extending from Norway in Turkey.

As they are taught to do, commanders and airmen look beyond the mock battles to the "worst case," which is a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Among the Americans, there has been a rise in confidence over the last four years.

In spite of the 3-to-2 odds against NATO, they feel their present fighter inventory is superior in quality to that of the Warsaw Pact. They contend that the quality of the NATO fighter forces will rise in the next two years with the introduction of the American F-16 to the U.S., Dutch, Danish, Belgian and Norwegian air forces.

Trails in the Sky

The skies over this part of West Germany have been thickened with white condensation trails and the air over a hundred sleepy hamlets has shaken with the roar of jet engines.

The U.S. and allied air forces put on a brave front for these annual exercises. In private, officers and men concede that only a start has been made in improving readiness, although, as they report, the initial operational capability, the number of aircraft a squadron can put in the air, has improved steadily.

Three years ago, commanders found approximately 400 areas in which there were readiness deficiencies, ranging from aging aircraft to the vulnerability of the radar installations that dot the West German countryside within 50 miles of the frontier with East Germany.

Progress is reported in many areas. F-15s and, eventually, F-16s will modernize the fighter force. More F-4G Wild Weasels to suppress hostile radar are coming into operation. And EF-111s are being introduced to jam enemy electronics. Reinforcement of the tanker fleet based in Britain will help keep the fighters flying in combat.

Training Extended

The survivability of air bases has improved with more than 500 aircraft shelters completed and 300 more funded. Training has been extended with the opening of a new range in Sardinia for U.S., British, West German and Italian fighters and an electronic-warfare training center in Britain.

Increasingly, planes are able to land at an allied base, draw fuel and ammunition and return to operations without regard to nationality. Fuel and ammunition have been stored in forward areas and in aircraft shelters fitted with quarters for ground crews.

Although the command has now taken more than 240 initiatives to improve readiness, it still must deal with the severe problem of retaining trained personnel.

"The 11.7-percent pay rise in the budget may help," a general said. "But we are still losing quality people at the 10-year service point."

A maintenance sergeant said that the percentage of retention of veteran maintenance personnel, though higher than in the United States, continued to create problems. One result is that those who remain in the service here must do their jobs and at the same time train newcomers. Effectiveness thus decreases until the new unit is working as a team.



HELP COMING — Flood survivors on a strip of dry land in India's Orissa state rush to pick up food and medicine tossed to them by an Indian Air Force plane from which this photo was taken. At least 300 persons were killed in a week in the floods of monsoon-swollen rivers.

White House Said to Weigh Response

U.S. Concerned by Soviet Nuclear Test

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An apparent Soviet violation this month of an agreement to limit the size of underground nuclear tests may lead the White House to demand that U.S. electronic monitoring equipment be placed at the major Soviet test site, informed sources said.

The Carter administration has been looking for an effective response to the Soviet explosion of a test device that one source said had a force of about 500 kilotons. One kiloton has the explosive force of 1,000 tons of TNT.

Since 1976, both the United States and the Soviet Union have said they would abide by the 150-kiloton limits of the still-unratified Threshold Test-Ban Treaty. The treaty was signed in Moscow in the summer of 1974.

Establishment of a U.S.-unmanned seismic station at the test site near Semipalatinsk in the south-central Soviet Union is one of several proposals that will go before a White House committee this week. Another plan — considered unlikely to get White House backing — calls for the United States to explode a 500-kiloton device.

Formal Complaint

The Carter administration, sources said, appears determined to do something beyond the formal complaint that was lodged with Anatoli Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador.

The monitoring plan would permit the Soviet Union to set up one of its own devices at the U.S. nuclear testing site in Nevada and another at the site used by the British.

U.S., British and Soviet delegations have studied the use of the unmanned seismic stations as part

of the negotiation for a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

The U.S. device would be able to measure seismic signals from any Soviet underground explosions at the Semipalatinsk site, then transmit its findings via satellite to a U.S.-based receiving station.

Verification

This past summer in Geneva, the three negotiating countries agreed in principle on verification measures for a comprehensive test-ban treaty that included use of several such unmanned stations in each country.

Sources said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has approved the idea of installing the monitoring stations.

U.S. analysts have been studying recent Soviet defense moves in an attempt to determine why the decision was made to conduct the largest nuclear device test since 1976.

One group of analysts believes the explosion is part of a pattern showing a hardening of Soviet defense policies. But other administration specialists see the high-yield Soviet test as an intentional signal that Soviet patience is wearing thin with U.S. failure to ratify the Threshold Test-Ban Treaty in Congress six years after it was signed in Moscow by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and then President Nixon.

The Ford administration delayed sending the treaty to the Senate in 1975 and 1976 in the belief approval could not be obtained.

Conservative senators were against it because the 150-kiloton limit was far below the size of the warheads they wanted built. Liberals opposed it on the ground it permitted some testing and would delay consideration of a comprehensive test ban.

While both sides have abided by the threshold levels — with the

possible exception of some earlier Soviet tests — both sides and the British have pushed ahead with talks on the comprehensive test-ban agreement.

Soviet officials have backed off somewhat from their initial position against all monitoring and on-site inspection on their soil.

There is, however, strong opposition to the treaty within the United States among the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the government's nuclear weapons laboratories if the Carter administration presses its plan to ban all nuclear tests.

Brezhnev Issues Warning

MOSCOW (AP) — Mr. Brezhnev warned Tuesday that the world faces a growing danger of "sliding toward a thermonuclear catastrophe."

"Mankind has found itself faced with this choice: Either peoples and states activate all forces to preserve peace, or they will be thrown into an abyss of a destructive nuclear war," he said in a message to a world peace group meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The message, distributed in Moscow by Tass, also contained a veiled criticism of the new U.S. nuclear policy, designed to limit a nuclear war through atomic strikes at Soviet targets other than population centers.

"The policies of some major states are based on the concept of the possibility of a limited nuclear war," Mr. Brezhnev said. "Undisputed threats to various countries are heard."

Frenchman Kidnapped

LYONS — Kidnappers seized Bernard Galle, the son-in-law of a prominent Lyons notary Monday and reportedly demanded a ransom of \$1.25 million.

India Opposition Aroused

Gandhi's Regime Assumed New Powers of Detention

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A national security ordinance has come into effect arming Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government with new powers to detain people without assigning any reason.

The ordinance, which was proclaimed as an executive fiat Monday by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was officially described as necessary to contain the spreading violence and effectively deal with persons considered as "acting in any manner prejudicial to the defense of India or the security of India."

Opposition parties condemned the move as a revival of the dread Maintenance of Internal Security Act that was widely used by Mrs. Gandhi's government during her emergency rule preceding her election defeat in 1977. The law was revoked by the Janata Party government that succeeded Mrs. Gandhi.

She returned to power in January this year after winning the parliamentary elections.

Madhu Limaye, the leader of the largest opposition party, Lok Dal, said that the ordinance would be used against opposition as during the emergency when more than 150,000 opposition leaders and political workers were imprisoned without assigning reason or giving recourse to appeal to the courts.

However, today's ordinance stipulates that the state or federal authority ordering the detention should communicate to the detainee the reasons for his arrest within five days. The maximum term of imprisonment, according to the ordinance will be 12 months, and a board of judges will review each case.

Officials explained that various state governments had enacted laws for preventive detention to deal with specific situations and that the federal government "thought that it would be better to have a central legislation for the whole country in the interest of uniformity and wider coverage."

Strongly Resented

"It is, therefore, felt in the government that with sufficient preventive law to deal effectively and sternly these anti-national and elements," the statement said. The arrested person can go to court "for the protection of fundamental rights," the statement added.

The opposition leaders were impressed by the explanation. Tarakeshwari Sinha, the secretary of the rival Congress, said her party "strongly resented the ordinance. 'We will resist all our strength such a law,' she said.

Subramaniam Swamy, a leader of the Janata Party that ousted Mrs. Gandhi's rule, said his party would counterparty agitation for removal of the "abominable" law.

Botha's Reformist Orator Leaves Gulf of Discontent

(Continued from Page 1)

doubled, but per-capita outlays for white children are still nearly 10 times those for blacks.

Even on peripheral issues that cause little passion among whites, the government has avoided action. At the party congress Mr. Botha again criticized laws forbidding sexual contact and marriage between whites and other races, saying he did not believe white survival depended upon such matters.

But a year after he undertook to review the laws, mixed couples continue to face humiliation from white policemen who burst into their bedrooms in pre-dawn raids and summon them to court.

Death Among Detainees

After black leader Stephen Biko died in 1977 from brain injuries suffered while he was in detention, the government tightened control over the widely feared security police. The string of deaths among black detainees — there had been more than 40 at the time of Mr. Biko's death — has ceased. On the other hand, Mr. Botha has refused to allow court review of police actions under the detention laws, and blacks appearing in court after detention continue to charge that they have been beaten.

Newspaper coverage of such charges is one of the factors that have moved the prime minister to tighten press controls even further, causing some editors to predict that their freedom to investigate sensitive subjects will eventually be suppressed altogether.

Many of Mr. Botha's critics see his policies as proof that he never intended to do more than take some of the steam out of pressures at the United Nations and elsewhere for action against the South African economy. Others, more sympathetic, say that the prime minister faces major political obstacles at home that are not widely understood.

Ready for Change

Although polls suggest Afrikaners as a whole are ready for far-reaching change, provided that they stop short of ending political control, Mr. Botha faces a party bureaucracy and a parliamentary caucus that lags far behind public opinion. More than once he has faced murmurs of revolt by the powerful right-wing faction led by Andries Treurnicht, the party leader in the Transvaal.

It is still relatively easy for a conservative politician to play on the fears of white voters and whip up what Afrikaners call the black danger. It is much more difficult to lead them away from the past, and Mr. Botha has chosen less direct ways of prevailing.

In contrast to Mr. Vorster, who ran the government loosely, Mr. Botha has concentrated power in his own office and in a handful of trusted cabinet members.

While Mr. Vorster became increasingly alienated from the Afrikaner intellectual and business leaders who have led the movement for change within the party, Mr. Botha has made them his allies, appointing dozens to study groups and enlisting some for senior positions in the government.

And more than any of his predecessors, the prime minister has resorted out to the English-speaking minority in the white community.

Mr. Botha has also moved to influence the composition of government benches in Parliament through a law that will add 12 appointive seats to the 165 elective

They also pointed out the siting party government Morarji Desai and Charan that succeeded Mrs. Gandhi the three years she was in power also favored preventive detention measures but were to carry their own legislative program.

The ordinance will be used as a new law in the session of Parliament in October, an official said.

"The need for the ordinance," said an official, "is looking to the prevailing conditions, social tensions, conflicts, activities, atrocities, and other weaker social society, and increasing tendency of parties to engineering of different issues."

"Secessionist activities reared their ugly head in parts of the country," it said. "These are elements with a grave challenge to the law and order and sometimes even the society to ransom."

"Strongly Resented"

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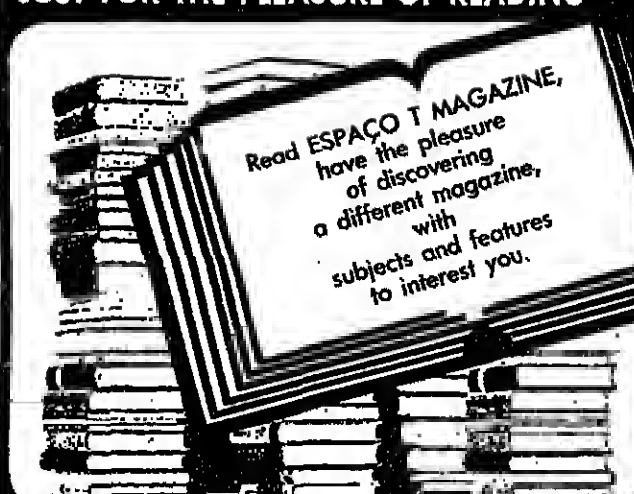
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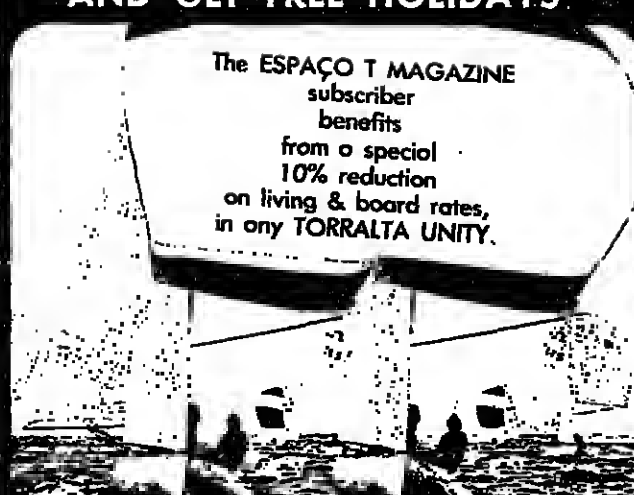
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ATING JUNK — A tug tows the rusting Ark Royal, once the Royal Navy's proudest ship, out of its home port of Plymouth en route to a scrapyard on Scotland's west coast.

Treasury Ministers Meet in Brussels

EC Weighs Budget of \$30.42 Billion

ELLS — Treasury ministers of the European Economic Community are meeting here to discuss a draft budget of \$30.42 billion for 1981, an increase of 25 percent over 1980.

Money for the budget comes from up to 1 percent of the income from value added taxes, customs revenue and agricultural levies.

Ranged against France and West Germany are Italy and Ireland, who benefit from the social and regional policies.

British Stance — Britain is adopting a more neutral stance, the sources said, because it is anxious to ensure swift passage of the budget in order that promised refunds on its budget contributions be paid.

Even this year, a promised refund of \$1.67 billion has not yet been made. The European Parliament only recently approved, after a seven-month delay, the budget of \$23 billion for 1980.

The sources said that the Parliament, whose representatives are meeting with the ministers, will want regional and social spending raised and will firmly object to the continued emphasis on farm expenditure.

Soaking up three-quarters of the budget, farm spending has been an object of attack by the Parliament. Several recent ministerial councils have recognized the need to reform the budget and the common agricultural policy.

Farm spending is budgeted to go up by 12 percent next year, but no room is left for increases in farm prices.

Greece, which joins the community next year, is for the first time attending an EEC meeting as an observer.

Disident and Religious Activist e Slander Charges in Moscow

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS — A Soviet religious activist and another dissident, Tass said in two new trials, defendants in the latest of a series of trials were Orthodox religious activists Regelson, 41, and Bakhtin, 33, a critic

of alleged official abuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. Tass said a number of witnesses testified to Mr. Bakhtin's "slander" against the Soviet Union, and Mr. Bakhtin presented a statement Monday to the court that "does not deny the offenses."

Disident sources reported from the trial, however, that Mr. Bakhtin was taking little part in the proceedings and refused to answer most questions. They said the witnesses against him included psychiatrists who said they had never heard of psychiatric abuses in the country.

Tass said Mr. Regelson pleaded guilty, "declared his sincere repentance" and renounced his "criminal activity." It said that according to the prosecution, he "produced, had custody of, multiplied and distributed slanderous materials calumniating the Soviet state and public system," and "maintained criminal relations" with foreign correspondents in Moscow.

Berlin to Halt of Soviet Jews

WEST — West Berlin has ordered to virtually all Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union to the city. In 1974 about 2,500 Soviet Jews settled in West Berlin, then with illegal entry papers. Minister Peter Ulrich said in the future the city will accept Soviet Jews who are here.

By Lois Sauer New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some doctors in the United States are recommending that those women who are considered to run a high risk of developing breast cancer have partial mastectomies before cancer is actually found.

The trend, while considered a milestone in cancer prevention by some, is alarming to others who question the precision of the criteria used to determine which women are likely to develop cancer, and who oppose removing a breast before there is microscopic evidence of cancer.

The surgery done on these women is called a prophylactic subcutaneous mastectomy, in which the tissue below the skin is removed, and it is followed by reconstruction with breast implants. It is intended not only to diminish the possibility of cancer but to avert the more extensive and disfiguring total mastectomy that might be called for if cancer developed.

"Prophylactic surgery is our only hope for breast cancer," said Dr. Vincent Fennisi, a San Francisco plastic surgeon who has collected data on 1,200 subcutaneous mastectomies performed in the past five years.

The statistics on breast cancer are extremely poor, and they've gotten worse over the past 50 years. We can't afford to wait for cancers to be detected, because by that time they're likely to have already spread.

But Dr. Jerome Urban, a breast cancer surgeon at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital in New York, said, "It's hard to pinpoint individuals at risk. We know of several factors that increase the risk of cancer, but some of the criteria are still tenuous. I wouldn't recommend a mastectomy unless there is a biopsy of cancer."

High Risk Women — "The real place for prophylactic mastectomies is in women who have already had a breast removed because of cancer, since they have a significant risk of developing cancer in the other breast," Dr. Urban said.

The breast remains the leading site of cancer in American women. The American Cancer Society estimates that one out of 11 women in the United States will develop breast cancer during her lifetime, and the risk is higher in women whose close female relatives have had breast cancer.

Wide disagreement exists over the accuracy of another one of the criteria used by some doctors to identify women who face a higher risk for developing breast cancer. Five years ago, Dr. John Wolfe, a Detroit radiologist, developed a

system of classifying mammograms, which are special X-rays that show details of the soft tissue of the breast. He classified the mammograms of 7,000 cancer-free women into four groups, according to the denseness of the breast and the prominence of canals within the breast called ducts. The ducts are where cancers most frequently originate.

After noting the number of cancers that developed in each of the categories during the next three years, he determined that women in the most dense category were 20 times more likely to develop breast cancer than women with fatty breasts.

Dr. Wolfe, who is chief of radiology at Hutzel Hospital in Detroit and a professor at Wayne State University School of Medicine, uses the classification to decide how frequently a woman should return to be re-examined. He also suggests that women with breasts in the dense category consider subcutaneous prophylactic mastectomies, to prevent cancer.

The Wolfe classification has been studied by several researchers in the last five years. Some have supported his finding of increased risk in denser breasts, though not of the same magnitude he projected. Some researchers, however, challenge the value of using breast mammogram patterns in predicting the development of breast cancer.

In one study, published by Dr. Myroo Moskowitz, director of the Cincinnati Breast Cancer Reception Center, more than 8,000 mammograms were classified and correlated with the occurrence of breast cancer one year later. His group found no evidence "indicating that mammographic patterns are clinically or statistically significant short-term risk markers."

"I wanted to put out a note of caution," Dr. Moskowitz said. "There may be some long-term significance to Wolfe's scheme but there is not enough strength in it to base patient management decisions on."

Because of the controversy over the Wolfe scheme, the National Cancer Institute is funding a large study that will include mammograms of more than 35,000 women. The study, already under way for a year, will provide a large enough statistical base to evaluate the Wolfe classification, said Dr.

Thomas Carille, a radiologist and director of the Seattle breast cancer project. In a subcutaneous mastectomy, the breast skin and nipple remain, and nearly all of the breast tissue beneath the skin is removed and replaced with plastic or silicone implants. The muscles of the chest wall or lymph nodes are not removed, as they are in more extensive mastectomies.

Dr. Urban does not consider a subcutaneous mastectomy adequate, because there is a slim chance of developing cancer in the nipple or the glandular tissue remaining under the nipple. Some women who are told that they are in a high-risk group find it easy to choose a mastectomy and breast reconstruction.

A Michigan woman who had subcutaneous mastectomies performed five years ago said, "I watched my mother die slowly of breast cancer, and I was told I was at high risk. I didn't want to wait to develop a malignancy and have to have a radical mastectomy and then worry about whether they got all the cancer or not."

A woman who decided against surgery said, "I've seen two different doctors — one tells me I should have it done; the other is strongly opposed to it. I'm very confused about who is right."

Benefits of Partial Mastectomies Disputed

Breast Surgery Urged in Some Cases to Prevent Cancer

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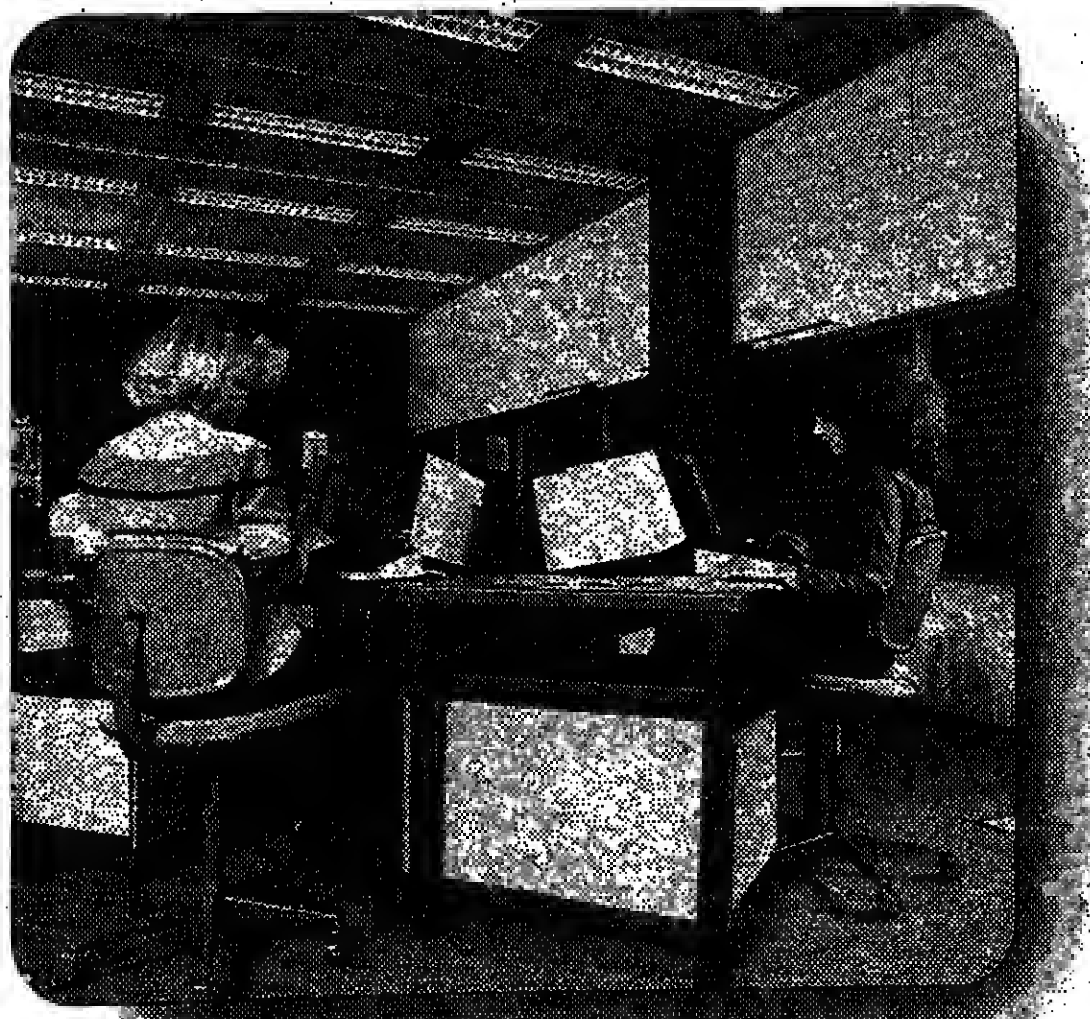
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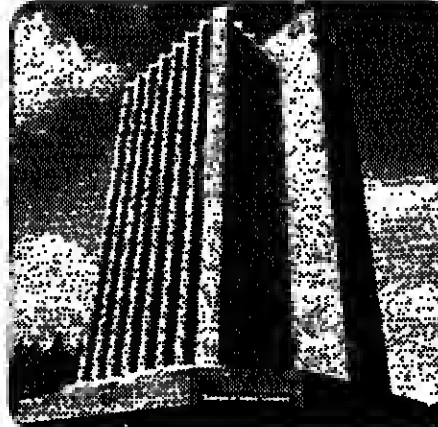
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Iraq and Iran...

It's war between Iraq and Iran. Ostensibly it's over the disposition of a contested estuary. Actually it's over who's top dog in the Gulf. Iran, while it had the military edge in the 1970s, pressured Iraq to accept an estuary agreement that Iraq, now that it has the edge, demands to revise. Then Iran was playing an ethnic card, stirring up Iraq's Kurds, and now Iraq is playing an ethnic card, encouraging Iran's Arabs. Just who started the shoving match that escalated yesterday to "full-scale war" is anyone's guess. But Iraq, like everyone else, can see that Iran's revolution has vitiated its army and alliances. Ayatollah Khomeini, moreover, had long been preaching revolt to the Shiite half of Iraq's Moslems.

According to the conventional wisdom, the kind and quality of armed forces of the two countries and the nature of their rivalry will make for a short spasm of a war. But no prudent person should count on it. In addition to the lives at stake, there is too much crockery around available to be broken in the way of oil facilities and the quiet needed to operate them. Only a predator would want to see violence confirmed as a method of sorting out the national and ethnic rivalries of the Gulf. Iran's Shiite revolution has

alarmed other Moslem states of the region. Arah and non-Arah, but they are no more pleased to see one among them, Soviet-armed Iraq, rising to a position of military domination. Would-be mediators have their work cut out for them. The United Nations was the proud matchmaker of the 1975 estuary agreement. Can it patch it up?

Through the "twin pillars" of Iran and Saudi Arabia, the United States used its influence through the 1970s to keep the dust down in the Gulf region. But Iran has collapsed as a pillar and the Saudis nervously evade the role. Relations between the United States and Iraq are, in good times, cool, narrow and wary. In regard to this war, there is scarcely a conflict anywhere that Washington is in a poorer position to help ease.

The United States has argued for some time, to Iran and to itself, that the holding of the hostages was distracting the Khomeini regime from more important national cares, such as maintaining the integrity of the country. Whether Ayatollah Khomeini is coming to see it that way, or whether his taste for tension and martyrdom has merely been sharpened, is not the least important question posed by the new war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

... And the U.S. Interest

There is no American "side" in the widening conflict between a resurgent Iraq and a vulnerable Iran. But U.S. interests are plainly involved, and they would be best served by peaceful resolution of a long-standing quarrel. Any conflict in that unstable region can jeopardize the West's oil supplies.

For that reason, it can also tempt the West, or the Soviet Union, into reckless diplomatic and even military ventures. This is not the time or place for preying upon animosities for narrow advantage.

The scale of the fighting is still obscure, but it appears that Iraq has seized the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway, an estuary formed by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Iraq also claims to have bombed Iranian airfields and its forces may be in position to grab three islands at the entrance of the Strait of Hormuz, through which two-thirds of the Western world's imported oil is shipped. Such a move could only escalate the fighting and, in turn, threaten Iran's refineries.

The chances are, however, that Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, is less a boly warrior than a cautious opportunist. Iraq has replaced Iran as the second-largest oil producer, and it has used its economic strength

to diversify its trade and political relations. But it is bound by "friendship" treaty to the Soviet Union, its chief supplier of the arms that now also make it the leading military power in the Gulf. Any disruption of oil sales could damage Iraq as well as the West. An all-out war against Iran would also exacerbate Iraq's relations with a nervous, neutral Kuwait and a wary Saudi Arabia.

Having seized the waterway and humiliated a traditional enemy, the Iraqis may now halt the attack. Besides working for a prompt cease-fire, Americans have an interest in helping the parties negotiate a settlement and impressing on Iran the importance of its return to normal diplomatic and trade relations with the West.

But even at a modest level, the conflict provides yet another warning of Western vulnerability. It should deflate the simple-minded thesis that only the Palestinian question stands between the United States and secure oil supplies.

It should also demonstrate how little control Americans are likely to have over events in the area. The abiding U.S. enemy is excessive dependence on the oil of a volatile region.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Buying American

Sen. Heinz of Pennsylvania is worried that communities will use federal mass transit grants to buy foreign-made equipment. So this summer he persuaded his colleagues to tighten the "Buy American" provisions in the pending \$25 billion mass transit authorization bill.

That pleased the Budd Company, the sole U.S. manufacturer of subway cars, which has a factory in Sen. Heinz's home state. Budd, it seems, recently lost a big contract to build cars for nearby Philadelphia to a Japanese firm. But the Senate's response has alarmed the Carter administration, which correctly views the Heinz amendment as a threat to its strategy of encouraging foreign investment in joint production ventures in the United States.

A 1978 law already gives preference to transit contract bids for "substantially" U.S.-made equipment. Foreign manufactured goods must be passed over unless they are at least 10 percent cheaper. The Transportation Department interpreted "substantially" to mean 51 percent. That has led the Hungarian Icarus Coach Works to begin co-production of articulated buses with the Crown Company of Los Angeles; the Flyer Industries of Canada, similarly motivated, wants to build a plant in North Dakota to assemble buses made of both Canadian and U.S. parts.

Neither firm, however, is prepared to meet the Senate's proposed requirement of 70 percent U.S.-made equipment. Both insist that it would be more economical to assemble buses abroad and sell them here for 10 percent less than U.S. products. Transportation Secretary Goldschmidt fears, moreover, that the Heinz amendment would discourage other foreign companies who now contemplate U.S. production facilities.

Protectionists normally argue that the prospective gain in employment would make up for the extra cost of producing at home. That is usually a hard case to prove, both because the price of the jobs created is so high and because foreigners are likely to retaliate, depriving Americans of jobs in other industries. In this case, however, the case for protection is burdened still further.

A tougher "Buy American" law might make life easier for the few firms now producing mass transit equipment in the U.S., and preserve some jobs. But beside depriving riders of superior buses and rail cars of foreign design, it would be likely also to reduce employment in other parts of the U.S. transit industry. The Senate seems to have been taken for a ride. The House ought to pay closer attention.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unesco and the Press

The Unesco general conference in Belgrade will be the culmination of several years of unsatisfactory discussion on the proper attitude to information and communications in the world. The debate has been sharpened by a general feeling among developing countries that they are badly served by the present system of international reporting, since most of the main news organizations are Western in origin and in orientation; they consider that information about developing countries tends too often to be superficial or sensational, and to focus on the shortcomings rather than the achievements of the countries concerned.

The main outcome of the meeting is likely

to be the setting up of a new mechanism, to be run by the Unesco secretariat, which will have responsibility for dispensing aid for the training of journalists and for the installation of new equipment.

No one, least of all in the West, disputes the need for practical assistance of this sort, and for a better flow of information from the developing world. What has to be watched, however, is the possibility that a mechanism of this sort, with large funds at its disposal and ambitious international bureaucrats running it, could become an influential force, encouraging the notion that information is to be seen as an area for active government involvement.

—The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 24, 1905

VIENNA — The Emperor Franz Joseph received in audience the chiefs of the coalition opposition in the Hungarian parliament. This audience was the culmination of long months of crisis in Hungary, a crisis that had assumed a revolutionary character. Its origin was the demand for the introduction of the Hungarian language as the language of command in the Hungarian army. This was resisted by the emperor, as he regarded the use of the German language throughout the whole army as the only surviving outward sign of the unity of the empire. As a result of the refusal on the part of His Majesty, the Hungarian cabinet was defeated and resigned.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1930

WASHINGTON — Congressional investigations of Soviet wheat-dumping activities, a threatened ban on all Russian products, subpoenas for members of three big New York commission firms and condemnation of the Chicago board of trade resulted today from the disastrous wheat slump that drove prices to the lowest level since 1906. The export of American wheat has been virtually ruined, with the Russians underselling at about 10 cents on the bushel. The government has begun to take steps to afford relief measures, and representatives of brokerage houses are to be brought before the committee to discover the extent of the Soviet operations.



Iran's 'Real War'

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — "This is a real war," screamed a hanner headline in a Tehran daily on Monday. The emphasis on "real" was thought necessary since Iranians have been told for the past 18 months that they are at "war" with almost everyone else in the world.

This "war," however, is different. It is not being conducted via street marches and fiery speeches: Real blood is being shed and real bombs have fallen over Tehran.

Will the war destroy Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime, as many of his enemies openly hope? Any affirmative answer given would be too premature, to say the least.

There are, in fact, indications that the war might bring Khomeini unexpected political dividends. Iran might do badly on the battlefield because the armed forces have been weakened by the ayatollah. The Islamic republic might even lose large chunks of territory to its aggressive neighbor. But politically, the war could well strengthen the regime of the mullahs.

Already, nationwide strikes by teachers and students have been called off, and opposition groups, ranging from the left to the right, including some of the high officials of the *ancien regime*, have declared their solidarity in the face of the Iraqi invader.

Uprising

An important part of the Iraqi plan in the present campaign seems to rest on armed insurrection by anti-Khomeini forces inside Iran.

The Qashqai and Boyer-Ahmad tribes in the south and the Kurds of the northwest are hostile to the ayatollah. Hundreds of ex-officers have rallied to ex-premier Shapur Bakhtiari or the former commander of the shah's ground forces Gen. Gholam Ali Oveisi. They have been training in Iraq for the day they would return to Iran to lead

tribal and other forms of armed uprising against the ayatollah.

So far, however, there are no indications that any such revolts are on the cards. On the contrary, any attempt at siding with the Iraqis in the current conflict could all but end the political future of the anti-ayatollah forces. Deep-rooted anti-Arab feelings in Iran, coupled with an inordinate hatred of quislings could help mobilize fresh support for the Islamic regime.

The fact that Iraq took the initiative by invading Iran, after annulling a valid treaty, would make it even more difficult for the Khomeini foes to exploit the opportunity and make a bid for power.

But whatever the outcome of the war in military and territorial terms, it is bound to have a profound effect on the general mood in Iran. The current blackouts in all major cities are driving home the fact that Iran is mortally isolated — largely thanks to the incompetence of its new rulers. Even holier-than-thou Islamists are beginning to admit their mistake in sacrificing so many of Iran's army officers.

Salutory

The dismantling of the nation's administrative machine, the wrecking of the economy and the chasing of the experts and technocrats — often hailed as "revolutionary deeds" — are now being openly questioned in the press, the parliament and among the public at large.

For a nation that had lived in peace for more than 37 years, in a region that experienced a dozen wars in the same period, the experience provided by air raid and artillery shelling of often non-military objectives could prove a salutary shock.

Another effect of the conflict could be a lessening of the persecution drive against religious and ethnic minorities. The ayatollahs

would need all the zeal of their followers on the Shatt-al-Arab.

As for foreign policy, the new rulers of Tehran are beginning to feel the cost of their confrontation with the U.S. as never before. No blockade or diplomatic quarantine could hurt as much as having your capital bombed without being able to do much about it.

Also, the facts that Iraq is armed by the Soviet Union and that the Iraqi vice premier was dispatched to Moscow to brief the Kremlin on the eve of the Iraqi invasion of Iran have not been ignored by Iranian leaders.

Finally, Iran may prove to be the loser in the short run while gaining in maturity and national unity which alone could ensure its existence as an independent country.

Amir Taheri was editor of *Kayhan*, the largest newspaper in Iran. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

The Jingoism Issue In the U.S. Campaign

By Flora Lewis

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — John Anderson complained at the end of a generally bland debate with Ronald Reagan Sunday night that some of the most important problems before the country were never mentioned. He named three, which he said had been identified by historian Henry Steele Commager.

They were: the danger of atomic war and specifically the implications of Presidential Directive 59, codifying a strategy for limited but repeated nuclear exchanges with the Soviet Union; a policy for using the world's natural resources; and nationalism — the parochial, chauvinistic attitudes that are increasingly resonant here. "These are big issues," Mr. Anderson said.

And they are, they are the underlying and interrelated choices for the United States in a period of world transition and uncertainty. How we face them will play a large part in how the rest of the world decides to face us, and therefore what kind of world we will have to live in the years ahead.

They are the questions President Carter has been trying to insinuate into the campaign, although with lamentable indirection and waffle, when he suggests that Mr. Reagan might be a dangerously shortsighted, narrow-minded leader. On this score, the president can be considered the loser in the debate on two counts.

In the first place, despite Mr. Carter's fuss, he appears in office to do less than Mr. Anderson did to succeed in presenting himself as a contender in the race. The second setback for the president was the lost opportunity to put directly to the country the question of where the United States really wants to go and what it now means by patriotism.

Weapons

But maybe that was a deliberate loss, and a deeper reason underlies the tacky tactical fuss about joining the debates. Maybe this basic and vital question is purposely being ignored, which would be even worse.

There is an extraordinary mood of jingoism in the nation now, far more intense than people abroad suspect. The argument about military spending, for example, is steaming way out of sight from any sober examination of which new weapons are actually needed for what purposes, of how those billions of dollars being promised to increase the military force should be used to bring more security.

The military issue has taken on undertones of the long-standing argument about domestic gun control, an emotionalism of fear and defiance as though the more people bristle with weapons, the safer our streets will be. Crime statistics belie that.

The other day in New York, I

rode in a taxi with a driver who was studying law. His normal raptures grew to rage when driver insisted on parking intersection, blocking all traffic. He shouted to the elderly, faced driver, "If you're old, I'd get out and move that truck with an about you!"

Neither actually did a but the exchange of threats same kind of nervous tempered edge which has characterize discussions making this nation No. and who should or should pushing whom around world.

Outlays

That isn't what military, strategy and nation are about, and sound aren't likely to be made in rent atmosphere of hatred

Defense improvements, especially in what the calls operations and in the conventional field in the nuclear arsenal. Technical skills, readiness, spare parts — all the ung military outlays for which no industrial or congressional field commanders, as Defense Harold Brown puts it, "are not there."

And C3I — Command, Control and Communications — is what the nuclear war spend some billions on to ready existing and abiding on work properly. This important than missile games.

In fact, there is a strange, gaping hole in to insist in general terms United States is weak an overall arms build, doesn't need to think about to use them. This coming what to do about dangers out there, out in as in the streets. It is reacting, and while it's people elsewhere, it's not make them more reasonable.

The president of the States for the next four years, he will have the ability of explaining the the state, how the good his advisers may be at or decisions, he won't be able, and carry out wise ones' sphere of frenzy.

Mr. Anderson was right, jingo issue, and it does jingoism now, in the can't be sure of events administration will have the years ahead, but we that it will need cool thoughtful, informed support the nation. Voters chance to judge who can vide that kind of leadership.

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Remembering Jean Piaget

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK — Education fads come and go, but the genuine education reform movement has survived in unbroken continuity through at least 200 years. While ideologies — conservatives, radicals, utopians — and misanthropes — are at each others' throats, reformers build on each others' discoveries.

Last week, a giant of this movement died. Jean Piaget, the Swiss psychologist, brought new insights into the way children develop and learn to parents and teachers.

At the heart of Dr. Piaget's theories was an orderly schedule of stages, by age, of children's perceptions, from an infant's exploration of simple objects to a teenager's capacity for logical thought. In between were the stages of languages, fantasy, numbers and so on.

Underlying Dr. Piaget's view of children is the rejection of the child as a miniature adult, a false perception inherited from puritan days that still accounts for so many unreasonable demands made on children and so much destructive teaching.

Dr. Piaget did not invent, but reinforced, the discovery way of teaching, letting children find out for themselves what wonders the world holds and how to deal with them. This makes the teaching adult, whether parent or teacher, a guide rather than a mere transmitter of facts. The child is not a container into which knowledge is poured.

On His Knees

But the method also pays attention to the limits of a child's comprehension at each stage. For example, young children, given a ball of clay, do not understand that the mass remains the same when they squash it into a pancake.

Although Dr. Piaget added immeasurably to knowledge about children through the recording of empirical data, many of them ob-

tained on his knees while joining children in action, his theories owe much to intuition and feeling. This is also why he represents not so much novelty but one more milestone on the long march toward making the raising and teaching of children more effective.

Almost three centuries ago, John Locke startled his contemporaries by asking them to respect rather than merely tolerate children's playfulness. It was through experience rather than dogma, he said, that children learned.

Thomas Jefferson's instincts led him to understand that the minds of children differ from those of adults and that educators should respect that difference.

One of the historic battles in this cause was fought by Horace Mann against the traditional view that learning to be effective, must be unpleasant, like medicine. When he reported in 1843 that he had observed in certain European schools "the beautiful relation of harmony and affection which subsisted between teacher and pupils," he was accused of pandering to children. But in 1948, the Massachusetts Teacher, a respected journal, agreed with Mann that a teacher should "devise means and adopt expedients to excite the curiosity and rouse the energies of his pupils."

John Dewey, some of whose productive years overlapped with Dr. Piaget's, represented another milestone on the continuing journey. His concept of "learning by doing" and of asking the school to deal with "the whole child," not only the brain, have been denounced as anti-intellectual by myopic opponents and misapplied by foolish disciples. But Dewey, like Dr. Piaget, wanted to free children for successful learning by making school a place to explore and discover rather than a drill ground for some barely understood future success.

The "whole child" theory

reappeared when Dr. Piaget in 1973 that universal had taken on a "far greater" ability than simply to as one reading, writing and tic capabilities; it is to fairly to each child the development of his mental and the acquisition of his and of ethical values.

Tapestry

And so, while Dr. Piaget alone the scene, he does alone. His theories are the tapestry that illuminates clearly how children learn.

The task of completing, entry goes on. Younger jists are testing Dr. Piaget work and reinforcing it. Bruner of Harvard, who Dr. Piaget "has given richest picture of cognitive omment," is moving beyond mentalism based primarily as defined by children's a now paying greater ate the environment, such as He believes that children taught an almost infinite knowledge as long as the sophistication is adjusted age and development.

Dr. Piaget lives in Prof. insistence that the child dived so that he can e his own capacity to solve and have enough success e can feel rewarded for the of thinking." Or, "discovering generally involves not the process of learning discover what is "out there," rather, their discovering w their own heads."

There is both Dewey an agent in Prof. Bruner's ot that "the reward of something is the mastery assurance that some day make more money or ba prestige."

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Over and Under

I thought the day would never come when I would be disappointed in Waverly Root, but his letter of Sept. 15 concerning the St. Gotthard tunnel has dismayed me. Does Mr. Root not rejoice with me that all those ruthless, weaving tailgaters will now clog up the tunnel, leaving the extravagant vistas of the old road uncluttered for the rest of us?

A. DU VAUD.
Leiden, the Netherlands.

e Jingoism
ie U.S. Ca
By Flora Levi

日本

INTERNATIONAL
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PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 1980

JAPAN - II

Tokyo Begins to Steer New Course in Choppy Economy

Yen's Future Role Is Tied to Policies Set in Europe

By Tadashi Nakamae

are incentives for the formation of a zone, as there are for the development of a Pacific Basin trade bloc. What Japanese receptive to both suggests growth of protectionist sentiment

role as an international currency used to increase since the Japanese became the second largest in the world in 1973 oil crisis, yen-dominated exports represented just over 10 percent of total exports. In 1979 this figure had almost to 25 percent. However, most imports are international commodities as oil, with prices denominated in

Pacific Basin economies — including industrialized countries, South Korea, Philippines and Indonesia — are now more rapidly than those of Europe or Japan. The Pacific Basin economies conduct 30 to 40 percent of their trade with Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The yen is to finance this growing trade. The yen is to finance this growing trade. The yen is to finance this growing trade.

European Bond

no barriers go up in Europe, the yen is a world role, rather than a regional one. The first European bond was issued in 1977 by the European Investment Bank. The yen is to finance this growing trade. The yen is to finance this growing trade. The yen is to finance this growing trade.

g Jean P... spite of the forces... ing for [a Yen zone], a... tual increase in the... tional use of the yen... seems more likely.

er the yen becomes a regional or a... ty international currency may well de... low Japan, the United States and... deal with the present inflows of oil

Two Events Play Role
in 1973 and 1978, the oil-rich coun... taining the dollar, Deutsche mark and... ne, invested very little of their money... lower. Two events have increased its... ness. The U.S. freeze of Iranian as... ed international money managers to a... ly unrealized danger in holding dol... Soviet invasion of Afghanistan drew... to the vulnerability of Germany... ntly, the holders of oil money for the... saw the yen as an investment curren... development was reinforced by Ja... nomic performance and its strong... tions with oil producers. Japan is se... to the United States as an oil import... n exporter to oil producers. Germany

ver, if oil producers invest only in the... e Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and... e serious and interconnected prob... have to be faced. The United States... y and Japan will have larger capital... than they require to finance their... unt deficits. This will exacerbate the... of the other countries, in particular the... industrialized countries and the non-... developed countries.

Overflow of Oil Money
verflow of oil money compels the ma... nities to re-export this capital to defi... tories. The question is whether this re... g is handled primarily by the financial... of New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo —... tich the Euromarket performed after... oil crisis — or whether it is done by... arrow and exclusive means, such as... led to the exports of the major econo-

scue operation for Turkey was carried... y on a regional basis. Although the... States and Japan cooperated, Germany... initiative and carries the largest part... rden. If the rescue of Turkey is a... for similar undertakings, Japan will... ading role in the rescue of Far Eastern... s with balance of payments difficul... is pattern of rescue operations may... the formation of currency blocs, and... l become more likely if the world reces... pens and protectionist sentiments in-

r, however, the internationalization of... has not encouraged any such tenden... Japanese capital market has been... not only to the countries of the Pacific... ut also to the rest of the world. Govern... f developed countries and internation... tizations (the World Bank, the Asian

Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank) are longer borrowers on the Tokyo market than are the Pacific Basin countries.

At present the yen is far from satisfactory as a reserve currency, because of its fluctuations, which have been much wider than those of the dollar or the Deutsche mark. This has happened because of Japan's greater vulnerability to increases in the price of oil.

If Japan tried to maintain a more stable currency, in order to increase the yen's attractiveness to the holders of reserves, the country would have to respond to higher oil prices with far more drastic deflationary policies. Such painful economic adjustments would reduce the opportunities for the Pacific Basin economies to export to Japan. This would slow down the development of the yen bloc.

In spite of the forces making for such a bloc, a gradual increase in the international use of the yen, which would then share the burdens now shouldered by the dollar and the Deutsche mark, seems more likely.

Tadashi Nakamae is chief economist for Daiwa Securities. This article is reprinted from the current issue of Euromoney.



OPEN-AIR MARKET — Fast-paced industrial development has yet to replace fresh fish and shellfish, which the Japanese use to prepare raw seafood specialties such as sashimi. Seafood provides Japanese with half their animal protein.

Language Cited as a Barrier to Modernization in Offices

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO — Even though Japan is today the world's biggest manufacturer in electronics, new technology is making surprisingly little headway in modernizing the Japanese business office.

If it is true that computers are being extensively used for various purposes and that electronic calculators have replaced the abacus while facsimile devices, and copiers have become standard office equipment, the fact remains that Japanese business still relies overwhelmingly on handwritten documents and oral messages for both internal and external communication.

This glaring anachronism is because of the country's language, which has three alphabets, including one with a vocabulary of at least 7,700 ideographs in common usage.

To Achieve Success

To achieve success in the three post-World War II decades, Japanese business has overcome this handicap by drawing heavily on an ample supply of highly educated manpower. But this has resulted in overstaffing, with attendant high personnel costs and low white-collar productivity, which greatly reduces corporate profitability.

As Japan dropped to fourth place among the leading exporting nations of the Western world in 1979, behind the United States, West

Germany and France, respectively, growing attention has been directed toward the need for fundamental changes in the operational procedures of the Japanese business establishment so that it may keep in step with technological progress. But few practical ideas have so far been forthcoming.

Role of Receptionists

Take, for example, the simple matter of letters and memos. If the Western executives can dictate a number of memoranda and letters into a recording machine or to his secretary in the morning and have them ready for his signature by the end of the business day, such is not the case of his Japanese counterpart, unless he is working in a foreign language.

Because of its complexity and delicate nuances, the Japanese language does not lend itself to dictation. To express himself in the vernacular, the Japanese executive either has to write a memo or letter in longhand, or convey the outline of what he wishes to say to a secretary, who will then prepare a draft, also in longhand, for his review, corrections and eventual approval.

In such cases, the secretary is generally a male. Female secretaries are, as a rule, relegated to the role of receptionists or tea servers. Rarely are they assigned tasks such as keeping the engagement schedule of their boss or of filing documents. The woman executive secre-

tary — that ubiquitous fixture of Western executive offices — remains a rarity in the Japanese corporate world.

Furthermore, typing a document in Japanese is a tedious and eyes-straining chore. The typewriter is a primitive contraption consisting mainly of a revolving drum, to which paper is clamped, and two type trays containing 3,300 characters.

The operator looks for the needed character in the trays and when she locates it she operates a lever that picks up the type and presses it against an inked ribbon for printing.

This "hunt-and-peck" operation is time consuming. Ten foolscap pages is the maximum output an experienced typist can manage in a day.

Because of the resulting high cost and slowness of typing in Japanese, most companies still rely on having documents written by hand by teams of scribes, who constitute what is usually known as the corporate secretariat. These also must be men; a business letter in feminine handwriting would not sit well with the addressee.

Electronic Memories

Efforts to simplify and speed up this process by calling on electronic memories operated from a keyboard have led to the development of so-called "word processors." These devices are expensive, however, ranging in price from

\$8,000 to \$14,000, which rules out their general use except by big, wealthy companies.

Although computers have grown into a \$13-billion business in Japan, they remain in great part the domain of so-called "information specialists" and have not become integrated into the management structure of Japanese corporations.

In the United States and Europe, many companies have begun installing, next to executive desks, a miniprocessor for the executive's use, with a terminal that permits him to have access to the firm's large computer system so that he can immediately obtain stored data that he requires.

Such a sight is virtually unheard of in Japan. The reason is that it would run counter to the decorum of a top manager's office in that it would signify that he operates equipment himself to obtain information when he could have called on his subordinates to provide it.

Such dependence by top management on the lower echelons of their corporate structures is deeply ingrained in Japanese business tradition.

It is this reliance that forms both the strength and weakness of this system, which is now going to be subjected to growing stresses as office automation, spurred by the progress in micro-electronics, makes rapid strides among Japan's Western business rivals.

Continued on Page 10S

A Slowdown Is Prompting Quick Action

By Roger H. Schreffler

TOKYO — In recent months, Japan's powerful economic locomotive — beset by escalating energy-related expenditures and a national debt that is reaching unmanageable proportions — has increasingly begun to show signs of slowing down, forcing government and fiscal planners to consider a new economic course.

The nation's business leaders, fearing a prolonged business slump as one negative report after another comes in, have moved quickly in recent weeks to reverse the trend and have introduced or are considering a series of remedial and stimulatory measures.

Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, at an early August roundtable conference with other Japanese business leaders, proposed a number of countermeasures, including an easing of the money supply and increasing housing expenditures and public investment. "We must take measures as early as possible so that the condition won't worsen," he said.

Visible Indicator

Perhaps the most visible indicator of a new direction in economic policy appeared in mid-August when the Bank of Japan, under pressure from the business community, lowered the official discount rate from a record high of 9 percent per annum to 8.25 percent.

The central bank, still worried over the possibility of feeding inflation, explained that the decision to cut the discount rate was "aimed at adjusting an unusually high interest rate... and not at stimulating business" — and thus merely represented an adjustment to an improved price situation and not a change of policy to an easier money supply.

Recent statistics offer the bank little room for complacency: The consumer price index for July increased 7.7 percent over the figure of a year ago.

Many of Japan's business leaders, though, are more concerned with survival than with containing inflation and see the central bank's move as a step to provide relief from financial pressures and to stem the rising number of business failures over the last few months. In July, 1,505 bankruptcies of small and medium-sized companies were reported. The total, a record for the month, represented an 8.7-percent increase over June.

Other Negative Signs

Other negative signs can be seen in private consumption, which has dropped sharply since April; housing construction, which showed nearly a 20-percent decline in July from the previous month's level, and in the productivity of key industries such as plastics, chemicals

Continued on Page 10S

The Scenic Route To the Sawmill

A flotilla of logs makes its way slowly to a Japanese sawmill for processing. Japan is endowed with abundant timber resources and produces one-third of its lumber requirements. One-third of the country's land surface is covered by forests, with varieties of trees ranging from cedar, cypress and pine to oak.



日本

Nation Takes Steps to Preserve Its National and Cultural Environment

By Keikichi Kihara

TOKYO — The way in which a nation perceives its environment seems to be of paramount importance in determining that nation's stand on environmental preservation.

From the late 1960s on into the '70s, pollution in Japan occurred on a scale unmatched anywhere in the world. International concern was aroused as victims of lethal pollution-related diseases began to appear all across Japan.

Among the most infamous of these pollution-induced diseases were Minamata Disease, caused by poisoning from mercury that was discharged into Minamata Bay by a local factory; Itai-itai ("ouch-ouch") Disease, caused by long-term cadmium poisoning traced to a local mining and smelting company; and Yokkaichi Asthma, caused by air pollution from industrial fumes.

Other serious kinds of environmental disruption took place at the same time. Tourist highways were constructed in national parks up and down the land, disrupting the environment and giving rise to tourist pollution. De-

struction of historical and cultural landmarks was common. Again and again, in the name of urban redevelopment, whole neighborhoods filled with buildings in traditional architectural styles were torn down and cast into oblivion.

Added to all this were rapid change and confusion in the urban skyline. Clusters of new buildings sprang up, their style no more than an exaggerated statement of the architect's own idiosyncrasies, and all of them failing conspicuously to harmonize with their surroundings. Newcomers to Japan were — and are — struck first of all by the confusion of billboards, telephone poles and crisscrossing wires that blights the cities.

Population Dense

The advanced industrial nations of Europe are far less troubled, relatively speaking, by pollution, environmental dislocation and the destruction of historical environments. Cities and country villages across Europe have an outward stability and harmony. What accounts for the contrast with Japan?

To begin with, in Japan a population of 110 million lives crowded on tiny islands so mountainous that only a small percentage of land area is habitable. The population is heavily concentrated in urban areas. Secondly, high-growth economic policies in the 1960s and early 1970s brought about rapid industrialization and urbanization, which in turn led to wide-scale environmental disruption. These are some of the main factors involved, and yet they do not seem to account fully for the extent of environmental damage in Japan — especially the destruction of historical landmarks, and the urban chaos.

In July, 1971, the Japanese government established the Environment Agency to devise and implement measures for pollution abatement and environmental protection. Not until the late 1970s, however, did the focus of environmental policies come to include protection of historical and cultural heritage. No tree-planting campaigns, or other measures aimed at improving the urban environment, were enacted until fairly recently.

The contrast with Europe could scarcely be

more striking: There, environmental policies are broad and diverse, ranging over the whole of residents' living environments with ample consideration for the separate problems of pollution, environmental disruption, and threats to historical and cultural landmarks. The fundamental explanation for such different approaches seems plainly to lie in the different ways in which the people of each country, as well as their national and local governments, view their own environment: whether their perception is narrow, or broad and multifaceted.

A Major Topic

This question became a major topic at the Analysis Meeting of the Environment Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development held in Tokyo in November, 1976, to conduct a review of Japan's environmental policies. In addition to its appraisal of antipollution measures implemented in the 1970s by the Environment Agency, the committee's final report concluded by pointing out a lag in other, broader types of environment reform: "Japan has won many pollution abatement battles, but has not yet won the war for environmental quality."

The European experts who conducted this review for the OECD seemed to share a conviction that Japanese environmental policy is concerned solely with the developing of measures to reduce pollution levels and environmental damage, while ignoring the need for better overall environmental quality. "What steps will the Japanese government take to see that the amenities are preserved?" — this was the question posed. The content and conclusions of the Tokyo conference were published by the OECD in 1977 in a report entitled "Environmental Policies in Japan."

In the late 1960s, when environmental problems were making news the world over, in Japan the focus of environmental policy tended to focus on pollution itself. The reason is evident: As shown by the horrible nature of the diseases mentioned above — Minamata Disease, Itai-itai Disease and Yokkaichi Asthma — pollution in Japan had reached a level of severity without parallel in any other country. The people and the government accordingly felt an imperative and overriding need to confront the crisis head-on and make a breakthrough in solving it. There was no time to spare, so it seemed, on the broader aspects of environmental protection.

A Closer Look

As the 1970s progressed, the situation gradually changed. Further experience with pollution led people to take a closer look at their own immediate surroundings, thereby gaining a fresh awareness of the gravity of environmental damage. Love for nature has long been a tradition in Japan, as can be seen in *waka* and *haiku* poetry, flower arranging, and other traditional arts still flourishing today. The word "nature" came to suggest the elegant leisure-time pursuits of flower lovers — until a heightened awareness of pollution led people to protest the demise of nature as the basis of human existence. Nature-protection movements led by local residents shifted strongly from a kind of hobby to forceful, effective resistance.

Tourist highways under construction in national parks were widely protested; and one after another, construction projects were scrapped in places such as Mt. Daisetsu in Hokkaido, a natural forest preserve, and the famous Oze-gahara, a large, marshy plain with a broad-leaved forest.

As local residents intensified their efforts to protect nature, local governments passed nature-protection laws, and the national government promulgated the Natural Environment Preservation Law.

The third stage in people's growing environmental consciousness came with the recognition that the destruction of historical and cultural environments was also a matter of serious concern. From the late 1970s and on into the 1980s, there was a sudden increase of movements by local residents to preserve traditional neighborhoods — a strong indication of changing attitudes.

People began to perceive historical environments as symbols of the spiritual cohesion of local communities, and to realize how great an impact their loss could have. If pollution is an act of violence against people's lives, health and properties, the destruction of historical surroundings is an attack on people's spiritual lives. The vanishing of a cherished historical structure brings an irreparable sense of loss.

An Organic Entity

And so, along with the material aspects of environmental issues, people began to demonstrate greater appreciation of cultural values in the environment as well. They came to perceive the environment as an organic entity. The horizontal line of approach, focusing on immediate problems such as pollution and en-

vironmental damage, and the vertical line of approach, concerned with the fate of historical areas that link the successive areas to one another — axes of time and of space, in other words — finally came together in people's minds to create one comprehensive way of dealing with the environment. Yet, as indicated in the OECD report, governmental response continues to lag.

People today are adopting a more total outlook on the environment, one that encompasses all three needs: pollution abatement, nature protection and the preservation of the cultural heritage. Such an outlook was observable in England and other European countries far earlier, as is shown by England's National Trust, formed in 1894 in response to the pleas of three citizens. From the end of the 19th century, out of fear that the natural beauty and historical significance of the land might be dissipated in the wave of industrialization that followed the industrial revolution, lands were bought up with private funds. Now, 86 years later, members of the National Trust number 800,000. Annual membership fees as well as donations of property by interested parties are used to ensure that England's natural and cultural heritages alike are preserved. Nor are private citizens alone involved; the British government is committed to the same goals. And ministries have broad concerns not only in antipollution policy but in urban planning, national land-use planning, housing, transportation and the preservation of cultural properties and historical environments.

A similar situation exists in the United States.

An Evident Defect

Meanwhile, the OECD committee's report on environmental policy in Japan calls attention to its limited scope, a defect evident also in the proposed environmental impact assessment system now under governmental consideration. The proposed objects of evaluation are confined to the major forms of pollution specified in the Environmental Pollution Prevention Act — contamination of air, water and soil; land subsidence; noise; vibration; malodor; and the conservation of nature in national parks and virgin forests. Damage caused by radiation from nuclear power stations is not included.

Heavy urbanization and industrialization, the products of high-growth economic policies, have resulted in overcrowding in Japan's cities and alienation of her fishing villages and remote mountain towns. Even world-famous old capitals like Nara, Kyoto and Kamakura are affected by overcrowded conditions, in the form of tourist pollution. Along with cities, outlying mountain and fishing villages also suffered a crisis in the destruction of historical environments, giving rise to numerous drives to preserve traditional neighborhoods.

A typical example is the local residents' campaign in Tsumago, Nagano Prefecture, a small mountain hamlet located along Kiso-jii, one of Japan's famous old highways. From the mid-1960s, the village population began a steady decline until finally Tsumago came to

resemble a ghost town. Fishing and communities across Japan were on that time in an attempt to overcome economic impact of isolation and alienation tearing down natural and historical landmarks to create factory sites as lures for

Backing the Trend

Residents of Tsumago, however, that only the conservation of their natural cultural heritage could ensure true survival, bucked the popular trend and instead to restore town buildings to original condition. Ota Hiroto, then emeritus at Tokyo University, who turned on architectural history in the field of engineering, gave full scope the project, providing necessary advice. The results are worthy of highest

Later, similar projects to preserve neighborhoods developed all over the nation on a system of cooperation between scholars and local residents. Tsumago, now, 10 years later, the restored Tsumago is a major tourist attraction annually by more than 600,000 sightseers all over Japan.

In the 1970s, campaigns to preserve neighborhoods gained momentum in Takayama, Kobe, Kurashiki, Hagi, and other old cities; local governments to issue pertinent regulations.

Faced with these developments, the government amended the Cultural Property Protection Act in 1975, establishing first time administrative controls in historic areas in Japanese towns and

And in 1980 the Ministry of Construction appropriated funds in its budget for a plan called the "Preservation and Maintenance Plan for Historical Neighborhoods," represents an attempt to form a guiding principle for the preservation of roads, parks, and other amenities in and around old areas, on the premise that the urban industry must do more henceforth to enhance the traditional uniqueness of by taking into account such factors as styles of architecture.

A Dramatic Reversal

The Ministry of Construction has itself until now solely with the construction of roads, bridges, and other facilities to the value of historical environment. Indeed, contributed heavily to the destruction of historical neighborhoods.

For that same ministry to have now working toward the preservation of monuments is a dramatic reversal. Forward to the day when historical monuments designated in Japan alongside aesthetic ones, and when their preservation will be an important task of urban planning in Japan as it is already in England.

Keikichi Kihara is a senior staff writer at Asahi Shimbun, specializing in environmental problems. This article is an excerpt from recent issue of Japan Quarterly.

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PLACE IN THE SUN — Woman spreads rice on straw mats to dry. Rice, a staple of Japanese diet, accounts for more than one-third of agricultural output.



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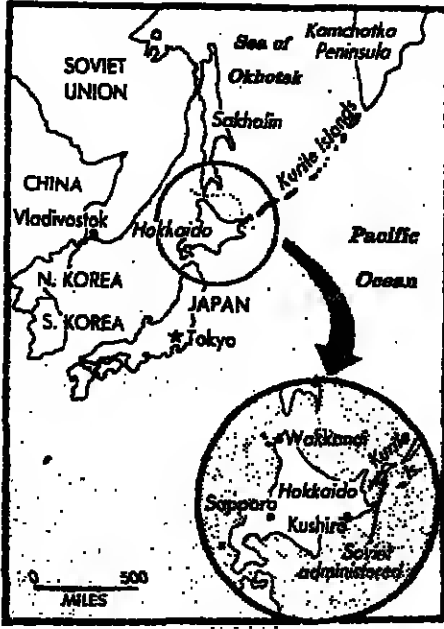
Russians Using Fishing Grounds as Bait in Angling for Japanese Favors, Friends

By William Chapman

RO, Japan (WP) — In this far corner of the world, on Japan's northernmost island, the Soviet peace and friendship offensive is in this message: "Be nice and you'll get nice." The Japanese fishermen on the island are starting to agree. The size of catches, the Soviet price sometimes it is a cheap bribe exacted from the Japanese fishing boats, such as patty writers. The Russians expect information on defense assignments and operations from the fishermen who give the right kind of information. The fishermen are said to get favorable treatment in fishing grounds off Soviet-held islands.

'Friendship' Halls

Then, what the Russians want is an a Japanese territory for cultural and sports, mixed with a bit of propaganda who want trade and fishing rights. The Soviet Union obliges by building "friendship and culture" halls here. The for-friendship campaign has had a success in the last three years. Soviet Union imposed a 200-mile zone that barred outsiders from the fishing grounds, Japan-Soviet friendship is sprouting all over Hokkaido. They are usually by important business and fishing privileges from Soviet trade and cultural groups pay visits. The Soviet campaign has alarmed the pro-independence in Hokkaido, where officials say fishermen have come to them to get favorable Soviet treaty to join the friendship groups. Interview, Hokkaido Gov. Naohiro I discussed reports from one port, where officials say fishermen who are Soviet association get a certificate that assures them safe passage in the waters. The fishermen seem to think that if they join the association, the Soviets



will prevent them from taking fish," the governor said. "If that is true, it is a serious problem." Other officials privately said the reports have been verified, although no one wants to discuss the delicate issue on the record.

The Soviet penetration also has alarmed the national government in Tokyo. Soviet economic pressures on Hokkaido, coupled with the growing Soviet military buildup on nearby islands, have fostered fears that a part of Japan could be eventually intimidated and influenced into siding with Moscow on broader issues. The Foreign Ministry is assigning a permanent emissary here to guide the prefectural government on Soviet affairs. Some speak of the potential "Finlandization" of Hokkaido.

(Finland, also a close neighbor of the Soviet Union, is precluded by a treaty concluded under Soviet pressure from adopting an anti-Soviet

foreign policy and has followed a course of strict neutrality and abstention from military alliances.) The Kremlin's immediate goal seems to be to deflate the national movement that seeks return of four islands in the Kurile chain to Japanese control. They were seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II and Japan has been trying to get them back ever since. Soviet officials refuse to negotiate the issue and have fortified one of the islands with approximately 8,000 troops in the last two years.

Citizen's Movement

A citizens' movement seeking the return of the islands has been a hotbed of anti-Soviet sympathies for years and Hokkaido is its focal point. In defiance of the Soviets, the word that fishermen who support the reversion movement are not welcome in the fishing grounds.

One government official said Soviet representatives have made extensive efforts to gather names of the movement's supporters. The Soviet consul here has requested the Hokkaido government to prohibit posting of slogans and signs that support the government.

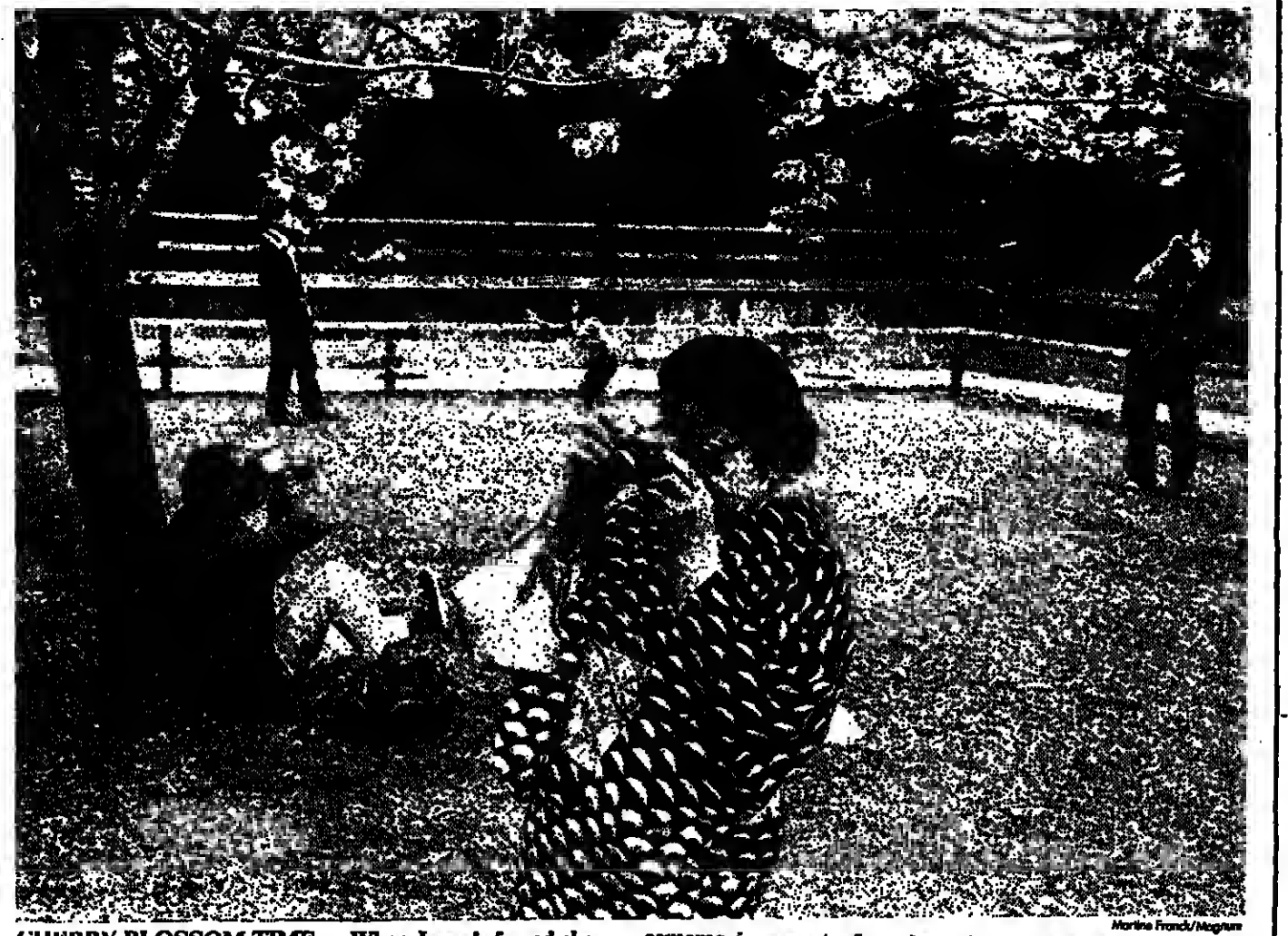
One of the more vulnerable fishing ports is Wakkanai, on the northern tip of Hokkaido, only a few miles from the Soviet island of Sakhalin. Since its fishermen have been barred from the rich catches off Sakhalin, the city has made extensive changes to accommodate Soviet interests in the hope of getting fishing privileges. Virtually the whole city joined in building a Japan-Soviet friendship and culture hall that opened June 21 in a ceremony attended by Soviet ambassador Dmitri Polyansky.

Visitors report that, to keep peace with the Soviet visitors, the city has agreed not to display signs calling for the reversion of the disputed islands. Once a center of anti-Soviet activity, Wakkanai now discourages leaders of the national movement from coming there to stage anti-Moscow rallies. Those who belong to the reversion movement in Wakkanai are branded as hostile by Soviet representatives.

Hokkaido Official

"This is not a happy thing for a fisherman," said a Hokkaido official who has investigated conditions in the town. "What is happening is that fishermen feel that if they take part in the [reversion] movement they will be seen as anti-Soviet and severely treated if they are caught" fishing illegally, he said. "The trend is to be careful. If the movement wants to hold a meeting in Wakkanai, the people there are very negative."

The man spearheading the pro-Soviet movement in Wakkanai is Tsunezo Seto, head of the main fishing organization and chairman of the chamber of commerce. He is not eager to discuss his town's transformation and he answered questions in a gruff voice recently when pursued along the streets of Sapporo.



CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME — When Japan's famed cherry blossoms burst into bloom, many Japanese reach for their cameras in a sort of modern rite to capture this sign of spring. Japan is a world leader in production of cameras.

He was asked if fishermen who join his Soviet friendship association and new culture hall are given favorable treatment by Soviet patrol boats when they head toward forbidden waters off Sakhalin.

"That is not the condition," he replied. But if the Soviet Union "out of good will" treats members favorably, "then it is all right with us," he added. Mr. Seto denied that his group tries to discourage the reversion movement. "Who told you that?" he asked.

Soviet Leverage

The Soviet Union's leverage over Japanese fishermen stems from their practice of inflicting stiff penalties on those caught fishing near Soviet-held islands. Punishment ranges from two or three days in a detention center on Shikotan Island to long prison terms in Sakhalin or Siberia. Some have been sentenced to five-year terms. Large fines are exacted from those caught. More than 1,600 Japanese fishing boats have been seized since 1946.

In the last few years, authorities here say,

the Soviet patrols have offered the fishermen several kinds of bargains. They offer lenient treatment in exchange for petty bribes of commodities hard to get in the Soviet Union.

But some Japanese have provided a quasi-spying role in exchange for fishing rights. So-called "reporter boats" have been known to provide information on the size, movement, equipment, and operations of Japan's defense forces in Hokkaido.

The Soviet techniques have caused public division in some fishing ports. For years, they were centers of anti-Soviet hostility because many people had settled in them as emigrants from the Soviet-held Kurile Islands. Now they are being forced to deal with the Russians to get back to their old grounds.

One city of divided feelings is Nemuro, on the eastern coast a few miles from the Kurile chain. Passions run high for getting the islands back, said Minoru Shindo, until recently a Hokkaido provincial fisheries official, then. "But the people are very sensitive to the fact

that their boats can be caught and checked and forced to pay fines," he said. "So they do not want to excite the Soviets."

The Soviet penetration has formally reached a peak in Kushiro. A large number of fishermen have joined the Soviet friendship association and for about \$50 they get a certificate of membership. Reliable sources say that if the fisherman shows the certificate to Soviet patrols when he is stopped at sea, he is guaranteed lenient treatment. If arrested, he is released with a light fine.

The founder of that association is Masaharu Muto, who has prospered from a rich timber trade with the Soviet Union and is the chief welcome for many Soviet delegations. He denied in an interview that his association's certificate guarantees easy treatment from the Russians. It only helps overcome language problems with Soviet patrols, he said, and shows the Russians that the certificate's owner is "friendly." It does not, however, guarantee freedom from Soviet prosecution, he said.

Inflation Attacks Matrimony

(UPI) — Growing inflation has gotten married increasingly expensive. Japanese couples, a Tokyo bank report, a survey of wedding costs made by a bank said that getting married now costs about \$28,000, about twice the average annual salary and almost that of the bride's. The bank said that nearly all of the men had future wives gifts amounting to an average of \$1,650. Wedding celebrations usual-

ly cost about \$6,600 with an average of 33 guests.

The bank said that gifts for the guests and the traditional "go-between" were also provided, even though 75 percent of the couples said that their marriage was not arranged.

Honeymoon expenses also took a big share of the finances, with 40 percent of the couples going to Hawaii.

After marriage, 60 percent of the women gave up their jobs to become housewives, the survey showed.

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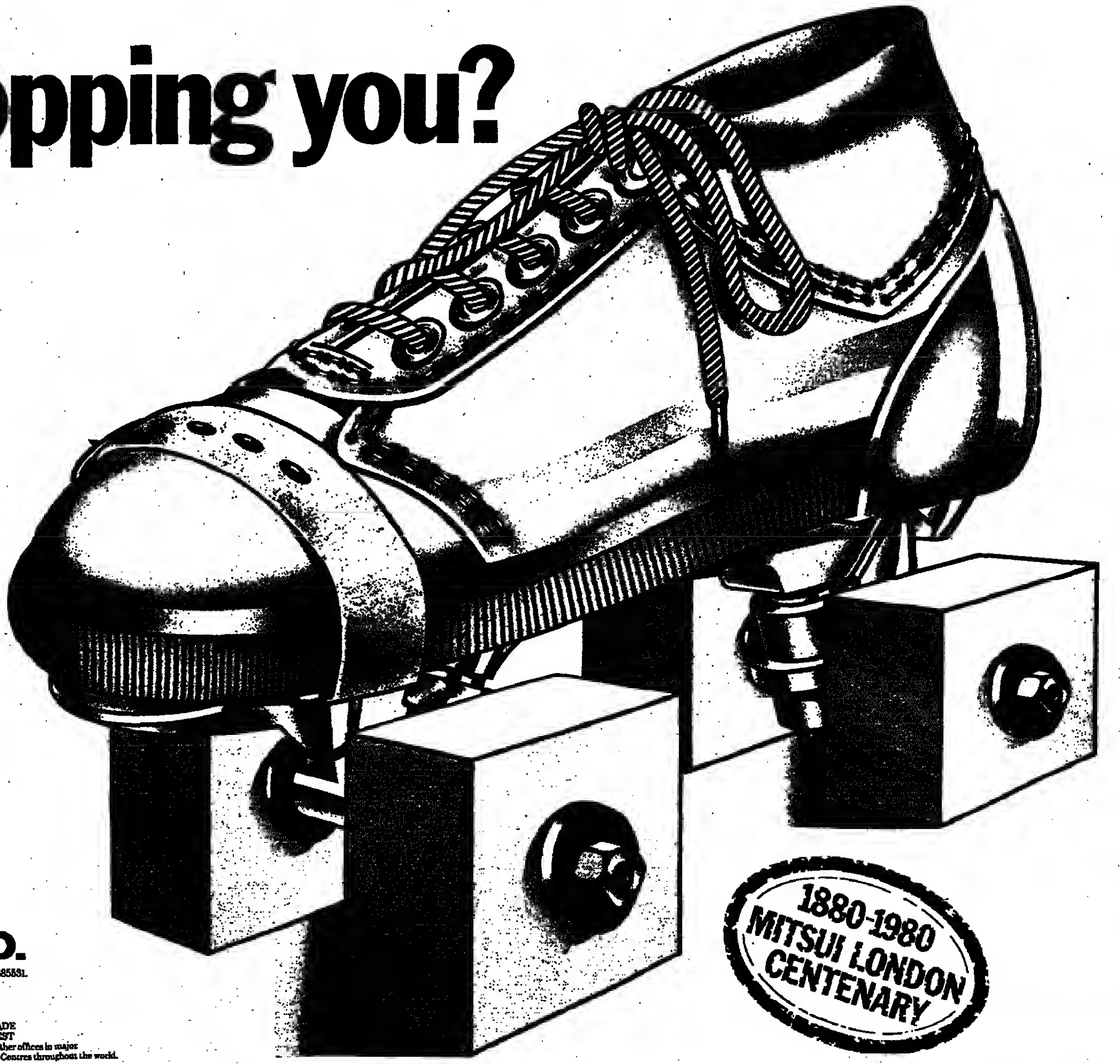


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日本

Japan Moves to Reverse Economic Trend

Continued from Page 75

and aluminum, all of which have been affected by production-cost increases and declining demand overseas. Ethylene production in July, for example, dropped 18 percent from July a year ago.

Even in capital equipment investment, which has been a pillar of economic strength in recent years, some difficulty is expected in the early part of next year. According to a recent government estimate, despite the fact that equipment investments are expected to increase by 10.9 percent in the July-September quarter and 6.3 percent between October and December, the forecast for the first three months of 1981 is not good. The chief reason, an expected 6-percent decline in machinery orders during the present quarter, will likely be felt six months from now, pulling down overall equipment investments.

What is particularly worrisome for policymakers is that most of the negative signs — perhaps the most significant being the decline in consumer spending — are from the domestic

sector, which has played a major role in fostering strong economic growth.

The other major concern is that declines in the rates of consumer spending and productivity come at a time when inflationary pressures are prevailing, leaving economists with an unclear choice regarding the best policy.

On top of the Bank of Japan's decision to ease or adjust the money supply, a number of other stimulatory measures are likely to be implemented in the near future. These include the promotion of public-works spending, which the government is planning to introduce after October; measures to support the ailing housing industry, which, according to a recent report by the construction ministry has witnessed a decline in nonresidential construction since April; the increased promotion of industrial plant exports, at present destined mainly for the Middle East, and a greater reliance on electric power.

Exports are likely to continue strong. Between January and June, exports increased at a 21.6-percent pace on a year-to-year basis. Ex-

port letters of credit received, another indication of export trends, also increased 17 percent over the previous year.

However, even in the area of exports, there is concern in the business community that overseas shipments may decelerate in the months ahead, largely because of the recession in the United States, but also because of growing protectionist pressures in the United States and friction in the vital automobile sector.

Auto Exports

In anticipation that record auto exports to the United States will drop, Japan's steel industry has decided to cut back production. Eiichi Saito, president of the Nippon Steel Corp., recently suggested that Japan's production of steel in the current fiscal year (through March, 1981) would drop by between 3 million and 4 million tons from last year's level of 113 million tons.

The need to stimulate a sagging economy, though, is a symptom of a more serious fiscal illness — namely, a growing national debt,

which is rooted in the government's deficit-spending policies. As things stand, Japan's outstanding government bonds are expected to reach 71 trillion yen (\$334 billion) by the end of the fiscal year.

Furthermore, this trend is expected to continue. Informed opinion has suggested that the national debt may exceed 100 trillion yen within the next few years.

The Japanese have been unwilling to make the difficult choice between a spending cut, which would affect such politically sensitive areas as public education and the already-thin social security and welfare sectors, and a politically dangerous tax increase, which the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira proposed immediately before the 1979 general election, almost costing him the prime ministership at the time.

Government Cuts

Among the leading candidates for government cuts are annual subsidies for health insurance programs, substantial subsidies for the nation's food-support system, and financial backup for the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways, which reported a current account deficit of more than 340 billion yen in fiscal 1979. Government subsidies reportedly account for 32.5 percent of the current budget.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe has emphasized that new taxes will be unavoidable if Japan is to ensure stable economic growth and, equally important, reduce the nation's huge budgetary deficit without cutting into essential welfare programs.

Problems for Leaders

The form of taxation, though, presents a number of problems for conservative political leaders. In recent weeks, the pros and cons of implementing a value added tax (a general tax applied at each stage of the exchange of goods and services all the way to the consumer, who bears the burden) have again been raised. However, the political implications of such a tax, in that the lower-income taxpayers would have to bear the biggest share of the burden, will in all likelihood prevent its implementation for at least a couple of years, or until the government decides to undertake an overall tax reform.

The recent landslide victory by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has given Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki the luxury of being able to consider an across-the-board tax increase, which would most likely have at its core the controversial value-added tax. Finance Minister Watanabe, reflecting the views of the conservative party, has suggested that indirect taxation should account for roughly half of total tax revenues.

Other tax possibilities are an increase in corporate taxes, a revenue stamp and a liquor tax. The idea of a corporate tax increase (of up to 2 percent) at a time when business activity is slowing down is not a popular one.

Language Cited as Barrier To Modernization in Office

Continued from Page 75

Moreover, information written in ideographs, in combination with either of the Japanese phonetic alphabets, as it is commonly done, does not lend itself to storage in computer memory devices. Computer systems that will process this type of information have been developed but their wide usage is being impeded by the complexity of their operation and their high price.

In an effort to overcome this difficulty, the Toshiba Corp. has reached out into the little-known realm of optical discs, popularly known as videodiscs.

This electronic device, known as the DF-2000 image recorder, consists of a laser scanner, optical disc storage and a plain paper copier, all hooked to a keyboard and display terminal.

Working much like a facsimile machine, the system scans and digitizes a page, writing the data on the disk in less than four seconds. When the document's address is later typed into the keyboard, the page is retrieved within four seconds, with 14 additional seconds needed to print a copy. Each disk will store 10,000 documents.

With a price tag of \$60,000, it is intended for use by large enterprises with big paper files, such as banks, insurance companies and real estate firms. Toshiba says the system will be available next year.

Handwritten documents, moreover, are by their very nature bulky, requiring large drawers, desk and filing-cabinet space. Also, once filed, they are hard to retrieve.

As a result, such documents, especially those related to pending matters, tend to be left within easy reach on desks. In consequence, Japanese offices generally take the appearance of being a morass of clutter. Such paper logjams also contribute to the slowness of the Japanese corporate decision-making process.

When, in the West, the chief executive who runs a one-man show or a management committee that exercises top corporate authority makes an important decision, the company staff is informed and is given detailed instructions as to how it is to be carried out.

But not so in Japan. Company executives are not supposed to impose their will lest they be accused of being despots. They are expected to create an atmosphere in which their subordinates are encouraged to come up with new ideas and thus engender a consensus about the conduct of company affairs.

This attitude is reflected in the *ringi-seido*, which could be loosely translated as the "system of circulating documents for approval or disapproval." Under this system, when someone in a company has an idea that he believes is worthy of corporate action, he writes up a proposal and passes it on to his immediate superior with the request that it be read and forwarded up the company's hierarchical ladder.

Some weeks, or even months, later, the proposal will reach the chief executive, stamped with the seals (instead of signatures) of those who have read it and agreed to it. Those who disagree or have comments will have made their attitudes known, again in handwriting.

If support for the proposal is nearly unanimous, the chief executive gives it his blessing and discusses with concerned how to start the recommended

Foreign critics of the *ringi* system tantamount to having privates engage military operation draw up a plan, and pass it along the chain of command, their highest-ranking officer for approval.

The believers in this system, contrary, that as the proposal goes up the corporate ladder it will become known to various administrative levels so that should its execution be on, subsequent group action and allocation — the key elements of Japanese corporate management — is vastly because of the already existing consensus.

Furthermore, they point out, that the proposal has been examined and approved by a large number of managers, diffusing individual responsibility even that the recommended action

On the other hand, they admit the circulation given to such a proposal, danger of security leaks. But they say this risk is minimal when the tradition of employees to their company is taken into account.

Hundreds of young Japanese have come home with Master of Business Administration degrees after studying at Harvard and other leading American universities to find that the top-to-bottom style of management they were taught does not have acceptance in most Japanese corporations.

Such practices are admittedly, tending to reduce productivity and lead to delay, especially at senior levels. But, being retained as being in harmony with philosophy and attitudes of companies as well as employees.

The Japanese white-collar employee, cradled upon as a "hard worker" gets to work on time and stays late.

In the view of Dr. Mangin, a staff psychologist at the New York Institute of Management, "hours alone are not an accurate measure [of work], although they are a person who is inefficient."

If that is so, the Japanese white-collar, despite his outward diligence, is inefficient. A Tokyo television station, noted 100 of them, chosen at random, much work they accomplished in our startling reply from the majority of hours.

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日本

Cited as Best National Industrial Planning an Important Factor in Business Growth

N, the world's most successfully industrialized society, energizes its economy and business along fast-growth tracks by a pervasive national industrial plan. It is to identify and promote industries with the best prospects for developing technologies and exploiting world market unities while shifting workers out of de-industries.

By contrast, West Germany — although it is Europe's industrial powerhouse and the world's most formidable exporter — has made only pro-forma attempts at setting national industrial priorities. Instead, it relies primarily, as it has since 1948, on market forces and on decisions by individual companies to channel resources into industries with the highest growth potential. Britain, in another contrast,

failed to halt a long slide from being one of Europe's richest countries to being one of its poorest, despite nearly two decades of government-directed efforts to reshape the economy through a network of government-business-labor councils — and despite \$130 billion of government grants, subsidies, and equity investments aimed at propping up a variety of industries.

What Japan's experience demonstrates is that coherent national planning can be a potent instrument for improving a nation's economic performance — to the point, in Japan's case, where it may soon challenge the United States for global industrial supremacy. But Germany's impressive achievements without a national industrial strategy, and Britain's decline despite efforts at industrial planning and promotion, point to a more fundamental factor in economic performance. What Japan and Germany both have, and Britain lacks, is a broad national consensus among social groups on basic economic priorities. A primary focus of this consensus in Japan, Germany, and other economically successful countries is productivity, perceived as the key to jobs, prosperity, and even national security. In Britain, by contrast, "we have never had the sense of urgency about productivity of the Germans or even the French," says Rupert Hambro, executive director of Hambro Bank Ltd.

U.S. Reindustrializing

The United States, if it is to succeed in reindustrializing, will have to create an understanding throughout society that productivity is crucial to the achievement of other national goals. Whereas formerly, Japanese flocked to the United States to learn technology, Americans are now going to Japan to study productivity, notes Hiroshi Watanabe, managing director for research and development at Hitachi Corp. "The problem in the United States is not one of technology but of economics and politics," he says.

In the 1980s the United States will also have to adopt international competitiveness as the touchstone of its industrial strategy if it hopes to match the performance of the economically successful nations. What that will require is a wide agreement by workers, managers and political leaders that the nation as a whole, and each individual company — if it is dependent on overseas markets or vulnerable to inroads by foreign products — must be internationally competitive. "You have to look at the exposed sectors of the economy," says Bruce Scott, a professor at Harvard's graduate school of business administration who has analyzed the performance of European economies. "The tests are: 'Can you maintain market share?' and 'Can you do it profitably?'"

That is why the United States will have to join in the scramble for world market shares, a crucial element in the "export-led" growth strategies of Germany and Japan, as well as "new Japan" such as Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore. "Exports have played a key role in each of these success stories — each has been able to achieve a high or rapidly rising market share in the world trade of manufactured

goods," Mr. Scott says. "This export performance has put pressure not only on American companies and American workers but on other industrialized countries as well."

The effort to develop a national industrial strategy, and the debate that stirs, should itself help to create a greater sense of urgency in the United States about these issues. Other countries' experience, although not entirely applicable to the United States, suggests policies that have proven effective in dealing with the critical problems that the United States now faces — and warns of policy pitfalls to avoid.

Data Charts and Analysis

A 357-page compilation of data charts, and analysis, issued in April by the Ministry of International Trade Industry under the title "Industrial Policy Vision of the 1980s," is being studied by Japanese businessmen as an authoritative investment guide. By pinpointing industries that MITI considers to have the best growth potential, the report indicates the types of investments that are likely to be eligible for official financial assistance and incentives.

Although it carries MITI's imprimatur, the

report is actually a product of Japan's broad policymaking consensus. Thus the shaping of Japan's industrial strategy for the 1980s also shows how consensus works to enlist virtually all sectors of Japanese society in a coordinated productive effort. The choice of favored industries was approved by an advisory board called the Industrial Structure Council, composed of more than 50 representatives from government, business and academia. The document is the outcome of 10 to 15 industrial policy meetings at which consumers, labor unions and other groups were represented, and of countless smaller sessions between MITI officials and these groups over endless cups of tea. Sessions of the council, according to Kiyohiko Fukushima, economist at Tokyo's Nomura Research Institute, are like "a big meeting of relatives... they all know each other and can readily compromise their interests."

In the broad context of Japanese consensus, one such compromise was the settlement of this year's spring labor "offensive" with wage increases well below the rise in the consumer price index. Because workers recognized that they would ultimately suffer if their companies

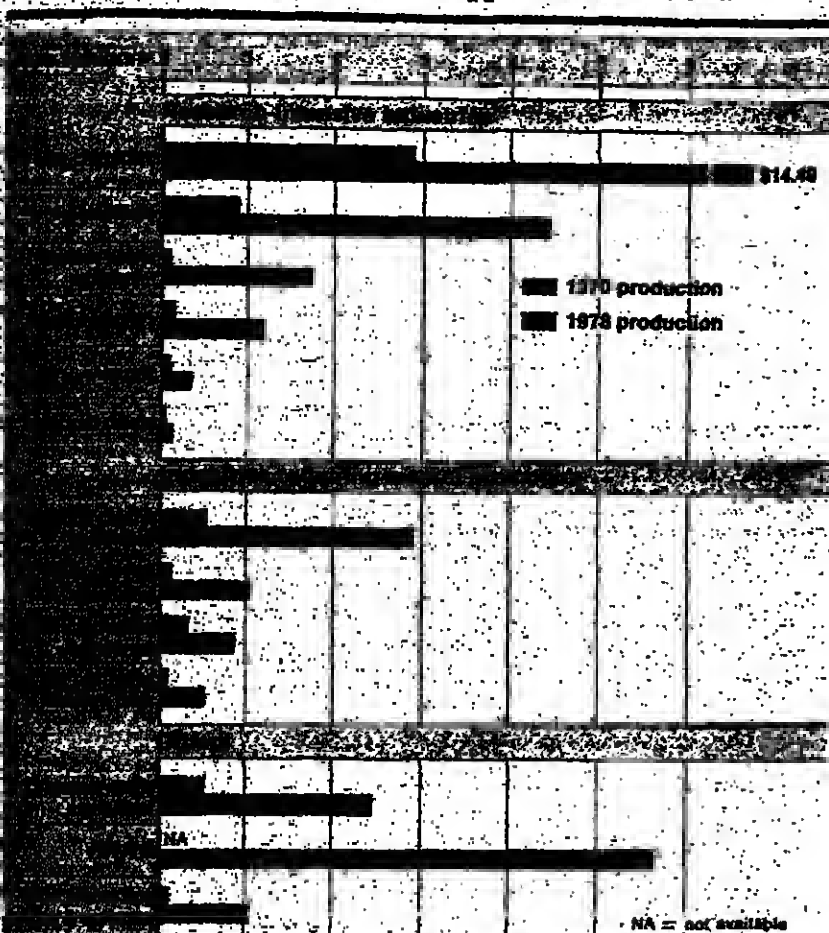
were hurt, Mr. Fukushima says, "it was easy to persuade the unions to take over small salary increases."

The development of advanced products and new techniques that MITI will promote in the 1980s is a continuation of the emphasis on "knowledge-intensive" industries that began in 1970. Financing for investments in such industries will be provided by MITI in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the government's Japan Development Bank. In fiscal 1980, JDB will lend around \$4.5 billion. But the government's lending will also trigger a large volume of loans by commercial banks that take the JDB's actions as a signal of official support for the borrowers.

In research and development, the collective judgment of industrial managers largely determines how big government subsidies should be spent. "When MITI makes policy, it is not really their policy but is based on the consensus of Japanese industry," says Hitachi's Watanabe.

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Japan's MITI picked these fast-growth industries as targets for government support in the 1970s...



and it will back a new group to win the technological race of the 1980s

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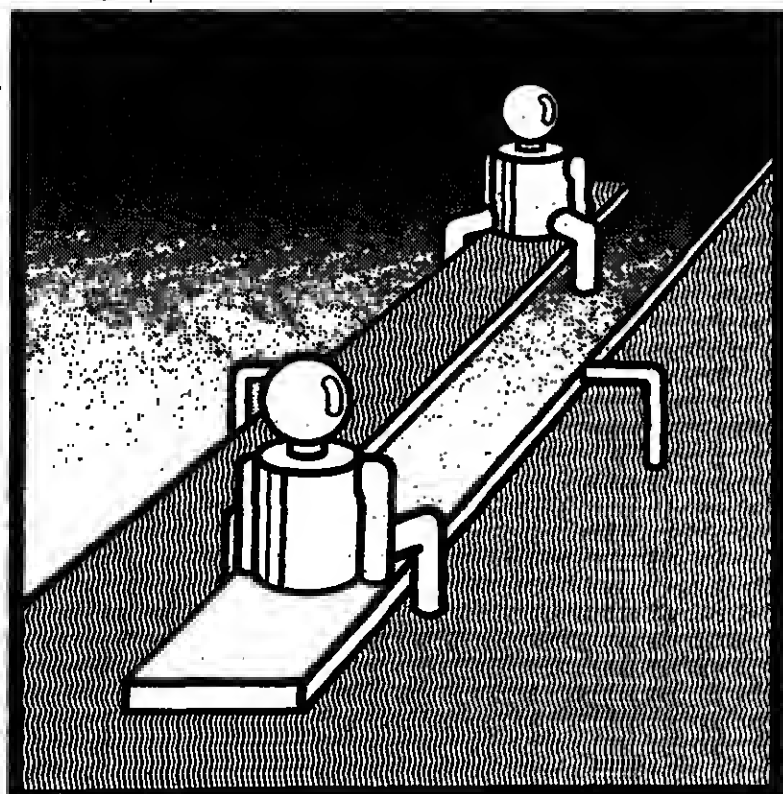
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SANWA BANK TODAY

No. 2 in series

Sanwa continues to expand its international activities
Sanwa's international activities are worldwide in scope. A good example of this fact is the bank's recent \$35 million syndicated loan to Argentina's Obras Sanitarias de la Nación, a company which holds almost 90% of Argentina's water supply and sewage disposal market. Sanwa managed this medium-term loan, with two major European banks, and also managed a separate \$3.4 billion loan. With ongoing accomplishments such as this, Sanwa continues to push forward its network expansion goals. The bank plans to upgrade its Panama office to full branch status, and to open representative offices in Madrid and Buenos Aires this fall.

A joint venture with China's capital city
Sanwa Bank has had a long and friendly relationship with China, a relationship that has borne fruit with many Sanwa "firsts" vis-a-vis commercial activities with that country. In May this year Sanwa marked another first when it announced the establishment of a joint venture with the city of Beijing. The primary object of this joint venture, which will be physically located in Japan, will be to promote the flow of business information between Japan and Beijing, so that economic relationships can be strengthened and encouraged.

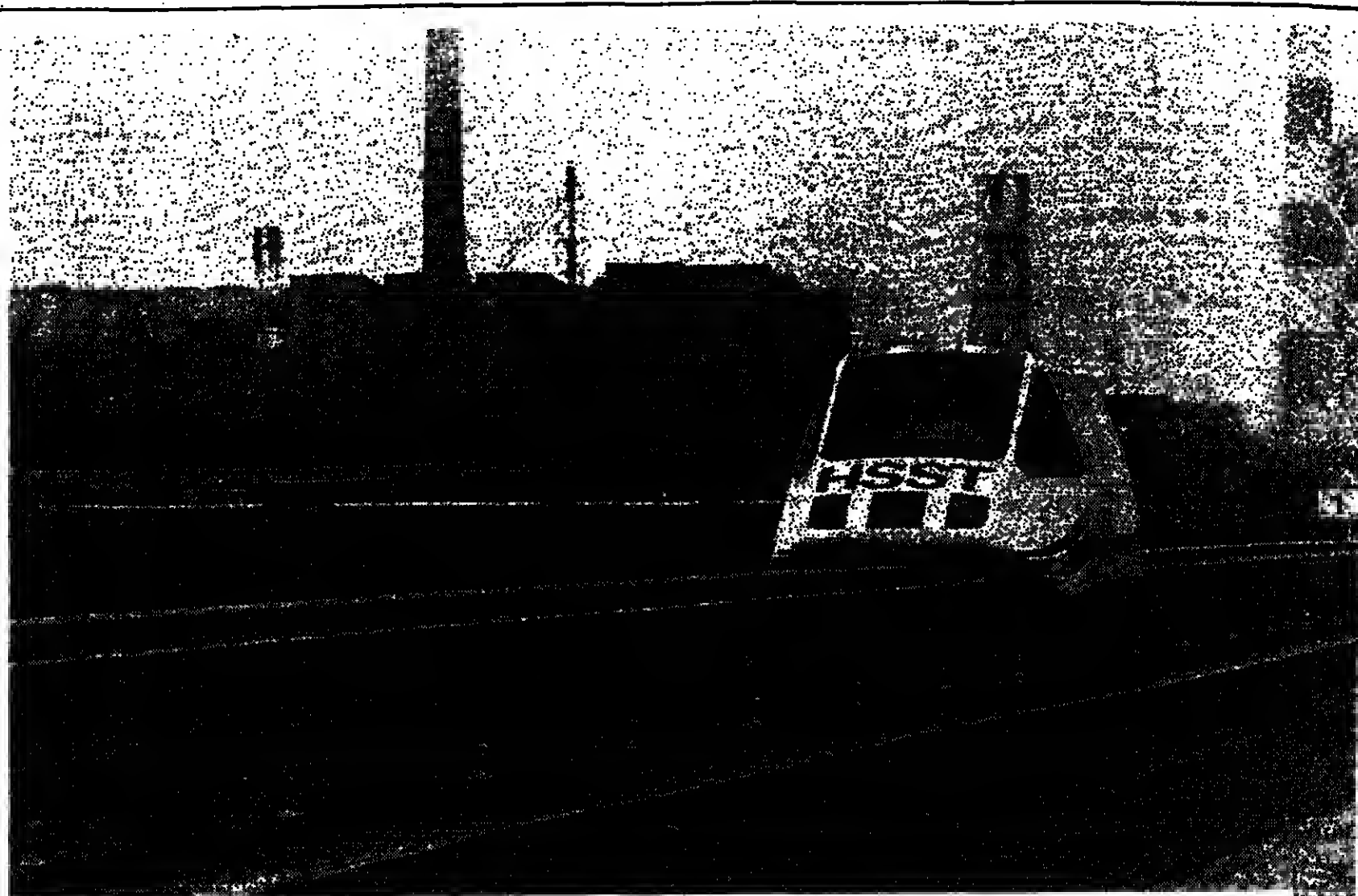
Sanwa marks two steps forward in electronic banking
Sanwa Bank recently played a leading role in developing a computer-linked automatic cash dispenser network among seven of the largest commercial banks in Japan. This new tie-up will greatly aid depositors by enabling them to withdraw their funds from any of the 4,500 cash dispensers of the participating banks. Sanwa also recently inaugurated a futuristic computer access system which permits busy clients to check their account balances and receive notices of incoming funds by simply picking up a pushbutton telephone. Responses are given in an electronic voice. This is the bank's first step in the direction of a broad spectrum of telephone-based electronic banking services.

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日本



AIRPORT SHUTTLE — Foreshortened view of single-rail train speeding passengers from downtown Tokyo to Narita airport in a suburb. The initials

on front are not the high-speed sound the vehicle makes going by, but stand for the name of the company that has operated the system since 1971.

Princess Carries Banner for Women's Rights in Japan

By Joseph McClellan

WASHINGTON (WP) — The emperor's daughter is clad simply in a white dress with diagonal blue stripes. The only jewelry is a plain gold locket on a chain around her neck.

Her family has ruled Japan —

and been the object of religious ritual — for nearly 3,000 years. Yet there is a brief, awkward moment as she sits down to chat with an American visitor. What do the unwritten laws of politeness and deference require? Both parties stand stiffly in front of their chairs until a translator suggests, "Won't you sit down?" and then both bodies descend to the chairs in perfect synchronization.

The princess is fiftyish, with just a few strands of gray showing in her jet-black hair. She sits almost like a statue, her hands immobile in front of her, her face serene but almost never smiling. She seldom gestures; when she does, it has a special impact.

Troublesome Word

"She speaks English," one is assured, but the only English word she actually uses during a half-hour conversation is "yes" — a word that can get you into trouble in Washington.

"Are you enjoying your visit to Washington, Your Highness?"

"Yes."

"I am very pleased to meet you, Your Highness."

"Yes."

The princess is addressed as "Your Highness," but her name is Aiko Ikeda. Her husband is a member of the traditional nobility, a count, and no relation to Hayato Ikeda, who was the prime minister of Japan in the early 1960s and one of the chief architects of Japan's spectacular postwar recovery.

Her personal name ends, as do the names of many Japanese women, with the suffix "ko," which means child. ("Ko" attached to a word designates the status of a child: An "otama" is a woman, and "otamanoko" is a girl.)

She is an ardent supporter of women's rights in a country where this is a new idea.

Recently she was in Washington

The daughter of the emperor is an ardent supporter of women's rights in a country where this is a new idea.

attending the 45th international convention of Zonta, the women's organization, and she carried her nation's flag in a public procession that included the flags of 46 other nations. The princess was the center of attention. Nobody in her family had ever done anything like this before. It was also a revolutionary development that she came to Washington alone, with just one chaperone rather than an entourage.

Exquisitely Polite

She is very quiet, self-contained, exquisitely polite. Formal poise is an imperial tradition: Her family is a public institution, though its members almost never appear in public.

Her father, Emperor Hirohito, has been the emperor of Japan since Christmas Day in 1926, which was not called Christmas Day in Japan, where Hirohito was venerated as a god. He is still regarded as such by some of his people, but a readjustment of image began on Aug. 15, 1945, when he broadcast the announcement of Japan's surrender in World War II.

Now he is the head of a constitutional monarchy. His oldest son, Crown Prince Akihito, is married to a commoner, Michiko Shoda. But he remains, according to tradition, the 124th lineal descendant of the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, who led a migration from the West in the 17th century and established his capital at Yamato.

Visiting a country where she can see people everywhere driving Japanese cars, watching television on Japanese sets, listening to Japanese transistors and taking pictures with Japanese cameras, her reaction is: Where is all the Coca-Cola? "In Japan," she said, "we have a Coca-Cola machine every 50 feet. I have not seen a Coca-Cola machine since I have been here." A princess leads a sheltered life, particularly when traveling abroad.

As for the products of Japanese technology all over the American landscape, she stops to think for a long moment before saying:

"It is your know-how. The Americans taught us how after the war. The Japanese have to make a living by working hard. We have no natural resources, only our brains. We are very grateful to the United States, and we wish to maintain friendly relations in the future."

U.S. Soy Sauce

What has America given to Japan beyond Coca-Cola? Well, the emperor's daughter said, there are soybeans. "On my table at home is a bottle of soy sauce made with American soybeans. My tofu (bean curd) — a staple in the Japanese diet — is made with American soybeans. We have ketchup from the United States... blue jeans... chewing gum..."

When the princess married her

noble suitor 27 years ago chose a lifetime project: they would work together being interested in zoology decided to start a zoo.

"I had a large plot of land explained, 'and we decided it for a zoo for children. I need much happiness. I was the Year of the Child, we started long before."

The Ikedas are childless, no children, so I share my the animals."

She remembers her own hood as "very happy."

Very protected, too. The tion (and the restraints with it) may be slightly at but traces remain. "My brother, the crown prince, a beautiful farewell gift as seen. Please have a nice trip U.S.A.," she said. "But band was very worried to traveling alone."

Atsuko Ikeda came to V ton specifically for the convention of Zonta, a se ganization for women in e positions. It began in the States as a group work women's suffrage and its r decided to continue it a battle was won.

"I was asked to enter the promote social welfare," cess said, "and I find it eating. I shall do my part ing people. I am particul eated in the position of We wish to take our par advancement of society whole."

"Long ago, women were behind men — but now, w coming educated. And wit ty of the sexes, we are ab mote ourselves. I humar We are promoting women p

"I think that women p interested in peace, while often more interested in w

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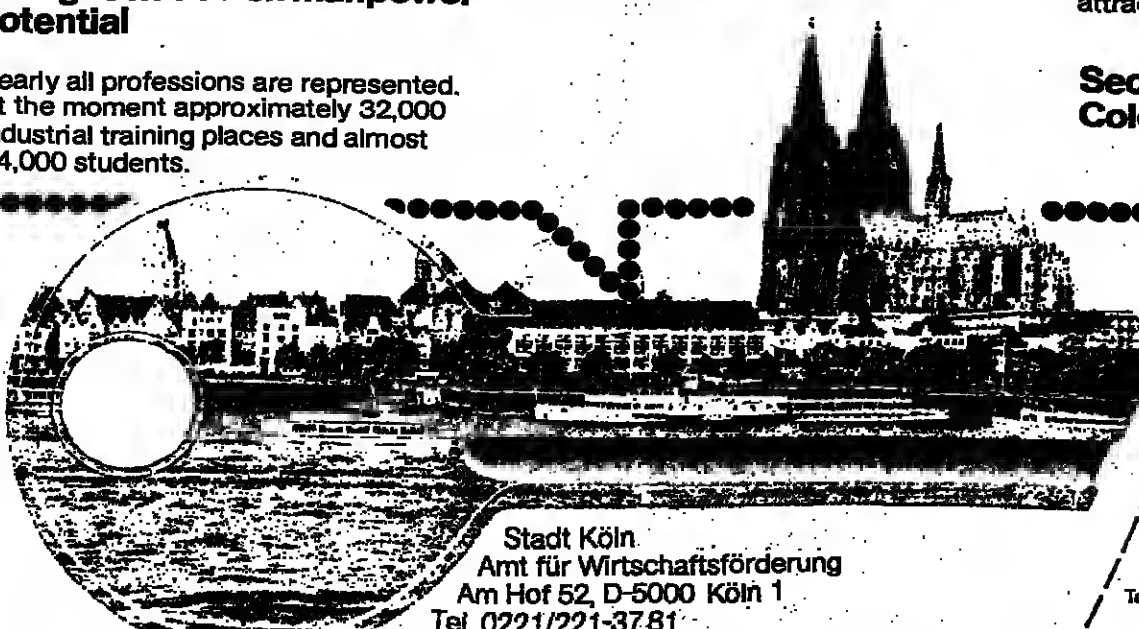
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Japanese Challenge U.S. Semiconductor Industry

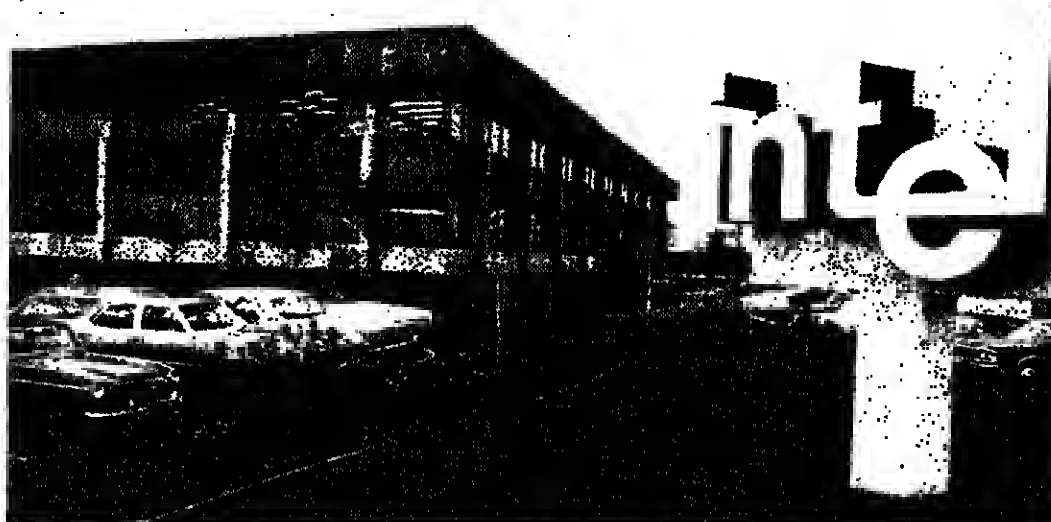
by Maurice H. Bood

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — The U.S. semiconductor industry faces 1980 a series of major challenges to its position as the world leader, according to many American and Japanese observers. And the Japanese are seen to be feeding the Japanese industry every few years. And you know, after you start running out of it, you can keep on burning it to keep your house but you'll soon run out of it," said Will Corrigan, chairman of the board of Fairchild Camera and Instrument

semiconductors, including the "computer-on-a-chip" brought the computer into the mainstream of American life, a bedrock upon which U.S. is in advanced technology. From controlling missiles to guiding sophisticated electronic automobile engines to life-saving medical equipment, semiconductors are helping the United States improve productivity, increase efficiency, full employment, with its Western allies — a military parity with rival

challenges include simplification of semiconductors, an adequate number of people to write programs for device back an attempt by U.S.-supported overseas to overtake the U.S. chip.

had the feeling that Silicon Valley (a part of California known for its concentration of high-tech industry) was our



Headquarters of Intel Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., developer in 1971 of the silicon chip

proprietary product and that nobody else could ever guess how to make advanced semis. Well, the Japanese are doing it superbly now and others may follow," said John Fluke, president of his own high technology company.

The decade ahead offers different challenges from those of the 1970s — and potentially greater rewards — according to Andrew Grove, president and chief operating officer of Intel Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., a leading manufacturer of semiconductors.

"The problem we faced in 1970 was to reduce the cost of processing information. Our solution was to integrate more and more components on a single chip. Today, we can put over 100,000 on a chip," Dr. Grove said.

"The problem of the 1980s will be different. It will be to reduce the cost the customer has to pay to solve a problem, create a new product or achieve a solution. Inexpensive solutions mean more applications and users, and more growth for semiconductor companies."

But, Dr. Grove said, this unflagging growth is itself causing a major problem — a shortage of software engineers and the programmers who design, write and maintain the codes that tell a computer or microcomputer what to do.

He estimated that more than a million people will be working on microcomputer software by 1990. By comparison, U.S. electronic engineering schools produced only 17,000 graduates in 1979 and the picture is no more promising worldwide.

To solve this software crisis, Dr. Grove believes, microprocessor manufacturers must use very large-scale integration (VLSI) technology to reduce the amount of programming needed to be done by customers.

In other words, mass-produced VLSI chips can replace much of the software that tens of thousands of people would have to produce for different applications," Dr. Grove said.

Perhaps the most serious challenge confronting U.S. semiconductor manufacturers comes from abroad.

The Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade group of 42 U.S. semiconductor companies, recently warned their government that foreign competitors with virtually unlimited government support are rapidly eroding U.S. leadership in the semiconductor industry.

Its message: The United States

must provide an environment for the semiconductor industry more nearly equal in that provided to its overseas competitors.

The group testified that Japanese firms enjoy sharply higher debt-to-equity ratios than U.S. companies; thus the cost of capital for Japanese firms is significantly lower than for competing U.S. firms. Also, U.S. companies must generate profits for their investors, while principal Japanese competitors do not.

Eric Lidow, chairman of the International Rectifier Corp., said: "Government approval should be required for any foreign acquisition of a U.S. company classified as dealing in high technology."

The trade association is seeking approval of tax proposals that would replace the depreciation time for capital equipment and provide incentives for research and development.

In addition to the strategic advantages of U.S. leadership, the semiconductor industry represents a big financial payoff. The worldwide semiconductor market in 1979 is estimated at \$6.6 billion. It is expected to nearly double to \$12.2 billion by 1982.

The range of microcomputer applications is just beginning to take shape as industry enters the 1980s. Small silicon chips are being used to automate home appliances, to increase automobile gas mileage, and appear in life-saving medical equipment.

Personal Computers Just emerging is a new concept — personal computers. Small, easy-to-use, low-cost computers are becoming popular in homes and offices.

Whole new applications areas will develop in the 1980s as the power of microcomputers increases, says Dr. Grove. The telecommunications industry is one where

chips are now beginning to convert analog signals, such as a person's voice, into digital signals, greatly increasing the number of conversations that a telephone line can carry.

Microcomputers will serve as the central brain of robots that will do hazardous factory tasks, of equipment that will understand spoken words, and of machines that will greatly reduce the amount of paper now stuffing business and government efficiency, freeing workers from performing tedious jobs and freeing them for more challenging work.

The silicon chip that emerged from Intel's development laboratory in 1971 as the first microprocessor has fostered whole families of more complex and powerful offspring. It contained all of the circuitry necessary to perform simple computational tasks. In the early 1980s, similar bits of silicon will perform many of the information-handling functions of today's room-sized mainframe computers, Dr. Grove predicted.

"Companies in the United States with good applications engineering and good customer interface will be more competitive than the Japanese can be," according to Dr. Orin Hoch, president of Intel.

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Rights in Nagoya Bids to Play Host to 1988 Olympic Games

NAGOYA (Reuters) — This Japanese city has bid to play host to the 1988 Summer Olympic Games, and off challenges from Melbourne and possibly some Western cities.

First aim is to win crucial support from the Japanese government, which helped Tokyo play the 1964 Olympics and the city of Sapporo hold the Winter Games.

The government, which has struggled to rectify Japan's state finances, has told Nagoya to trim its original estimates to totaling nearly \$4 billion.

International Olympic Committee rules, government approval is imperative even though an Olympic Committee in Nagoya's bid last October, are 100 percent confident a cabinet will approve our to hold the 1988 Games.

Mr. Fujise said the Japanese boycott of Afghanistan, in line with decisions taken by many other countries, was not expected to have an impact.

Both the Nagoya council and the JOC acknowledge that Melbourne, which played host to the 1956 Summer Games, is the only other city known to be in the running for the 1988 Games. Australia did not boycott the Moscow Olympics.

ever, officials at the Education Ministry, which has indirect control over the JOC, said are not aware of such a possibility and that the issue of government support was still open.

"We cannot organize the Olympics without state financial support," Mr. Fujise said, adding that the city authorities would have to reduce estimated costs, particularly in the public works sphere.

Nagoya will need to build a 70,000-seat main stadium, an indoor swimming pool and two gymnasiums for the Games, as well as remodel or expand 21 existing sports facilities at a cost of about \$176 million.

This budget and an operation fund of \$308 million was seen as being covered by local organizations. The remainder was earmarked as a public works expenditure.

Nagoya, a city of 2 million people and the headquarters of Japan's Toyota Motor Co., first studied the idea of holding the 1988 Games three years ago.

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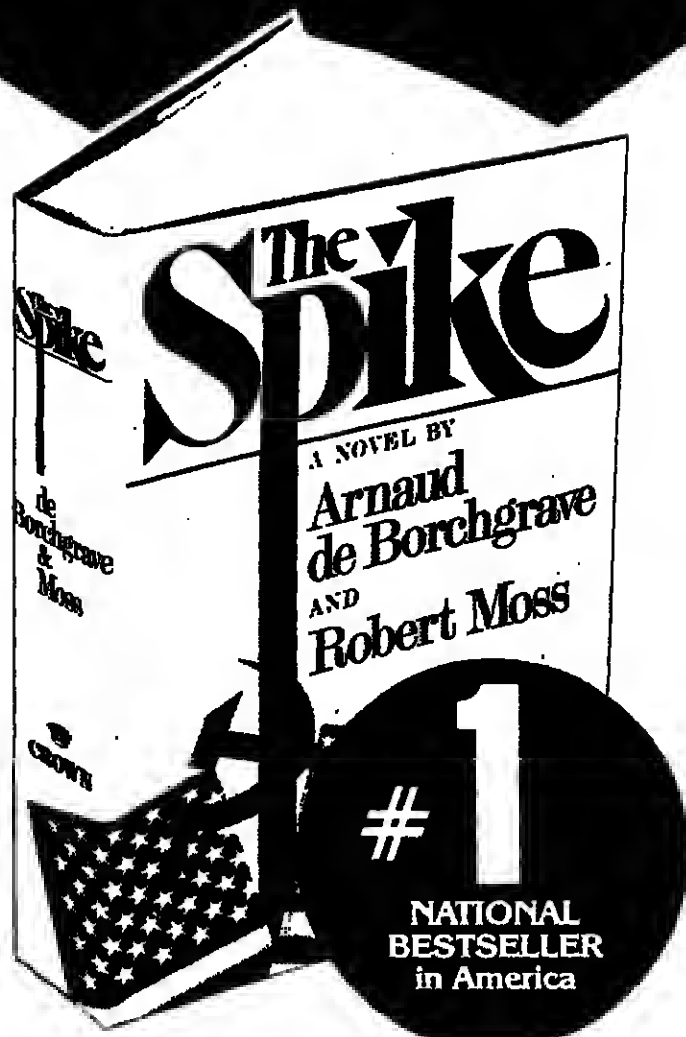
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Language

Minority Groups Step Up Campaigns for Their Own Tongue

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS—A bank in Brittany recently began issuing checks printed in Breton. An encyclopedia in the Catalan language has been published in Barcelona. Spanish Basques pay extra for their children to learn Basque in schools. Lapps are demanding court translators so that litigation can be conducted in Lapp. French Canadian businessmen insist on conducting business in French. Welsh nationalists turn English-language road signs in the wrong direction to protest that they are not in Welsh. And you can get lost in Belgium because the road signs often refer to towns by their Flemish names, none of which seem to be on your map.

Why doesn't everyone just speak English or Esperanto or something and forget all those silly, inefficient languages? And don't they at least speak French in Belgium?

"The French Belgians [Wallons] speak French—and only French," laughs Jules Anthousen. "They are defending la culture française. But they are going to have to make an effort to be more like Flemish people, who usually speak German, English and French too."

Anthousen is director of the Flemish film section of the Ministry of Culture, dispensing 50 million Belgian francs (\$1.7 million) in yearly subsidies for Flemish-language films. He reads from a newspaper article announcing an agreement, signed Sept. 9, designed to further linguistic and cultural unity between Flanders and the Netherlands. (The two languages have drifted apart something like French and Canadian-French.) "The Dutch and Flemish authorities have agreed to inaugurate an exchange program so that Flemish professors can teach in Dutch universities and vice versa. A joint parliamentary committee will explore cultural communication on all levels. This will be a common line of defense to preserve our two languages."

Meanwhile, in Wales, Gwynfor Evans had threatened a

fast unto death, until the British government finally gave in to the demand for a Welsh-language television channel.

Evans was the first Welsh Nationalist Party (Plaid Cymru) member of parliament and is currently its president. "Language is the main vehicle of civilization," he said recently. "Where the native language goes, you have a diminution of vitality, intellectual and spiritual, and you end up with the rustic, the hick, a yokel chewing a straw. People become disinterested, confused, drained. That's why our fight is so furious. But it's an uphill fight because our people have suffered so much psychological violence that their identity has been almost totally destroyed."

Dylan Thomas and the Welsh

Dylan Thomas, Welsh poet famous for his poetry in English, wrote to a friend in 1933: "It's impossible for me to tell you how much I want to get out of it all. Out of the narrowness and the dirtiness, out of the eternal ugliness of the Welsh people. I am sick. This bloody country is killing me."

That was before a Time magazine cover proclaimed "Ethnicity Are In" in the early '70s. Minority cultures are now re-exploring what they once discarded. Polish-Americans are learning to speak Polish, in Britain there is an increase in the number of students learning Breton. You can imagine Thomas today, perhaps writing in Welsh, re-examining his Welshness with more thought and subtlety.

In 1971, many Belgian ministries were split into French and Flemish sections. "It was democracy in action," explains Anthousen. "The Flemish people are now 60 percent of the population. Until recently the most important jobs were in French hands, most of the capital was French. Business was conducted in French. This had to change."

"It's a fight. My predecessor in this job was a Franco-philie who liked to speak French. When I came I said

there would be no subsidies unless the producers, distributors and festival organizations employed at least percent Flemish speakers."

Flemish films need subsidies because only 6 million Belgians and 14 million Dutch speak the language, enough for a viable film industry. In 1938, author scenarist Herman Taelman explained why it was so important for him to work on the Belgian film "The Eye" in Flemish: "We desperately tried to act against abundance and overwhelming effect of foreign movies. . . . My country and my people, they've been living together for centuries on that same patch of land. We were able to turn something loose on those ple and landscapes. It was the atmosphere of that and the typically Flemish aspect of it. You can see it there's a vision of absolute unity: the language is ours."

It has just been announced that the "First Assembly of the Fourth World" will take place in London next summer. "Fourth World" is a term used to describe people with their own languages, cultures and histories who exist as minority cultures within states. The assembly manifesto states: "Many people are justifiably concerned about the varied manifestations of violence and dehumanization by young people in different parts of Europe, much of this violence has its origins in the destructive community life, in the unthinking process of de-culturation and the overcentralization of the prevailing mass cultures, a process to which the loss of identity and gauge, whether Breton, Basque, Welsh or any other Europe's historic languages, is intimately related."

Says Anthousen: "You must understand that the last 10 years or so, French cultural colonialism very strong in Belgium. The Flemish people still that. Some of them refuse to speak French, even if they know how. A tourist is often better off speaking English than French in Brussels. Language has become a bol"

Films in Paris

Brickman's 'Simon' Satirizes Scientists in Spaced-Out Slapstick



Marshall Brickman

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The fate of native humor abroad is impossible to predict. In the United States "La Cage aux Folles" has proven to general surprise the most prosperous screen comedy ever to have come from France, while Woody Allen has leaped language barriers to emerge as a favored funnyman on the Continent.

New Marshall Brickman, who collaborated with Allen on the writing of "Manhattan" and "Annie Hall" (for which the co-authors shared an Academy Award for the best original screenplay) is making his directorial debut with "Simon" on exhibit at the Colisée and the

Quartier Latin (in English) after its world premiere, not at home but at the Deauville film festival last week.

Brickman's initial plunge into direction is a satirical fantasy, somewhat reminiscent of "Dr. Strangelove." An institute for "advanced concepts" has been endowed with limitless funds by Washington officials but its board of research scientists are madmen. Their insane experiments are held responsible for most of the bizarre occurrences of the last 10 years from the pirating of Nielsen ratings to the developing of Legionnaires' disease. Their project of the moment is to pass off a maverick university professor as an extraterrestrial being on a visit to this planet. The professor is lured to the clinic and brainwashed into believing this. Before long he is a media figure, then a cult hero and then an outlaw, causing nationwide harum-scarum.

The premise has been treated to Mack Sennett slapstick, with Alan Arkin as the off-balance savant and Madeline Kahn as the chief instrument of the science-fiction metamorphosis. It is an odd chowder of Marx Brothers logic, macabre warnings, Keystone Kops chases, visual gags, sassy one-liners and crazy parody.

Marxist Inspiration

Brickman, tall and solemn-faced, is a deadpan jester. He confesses that Groucho Marx is one of his inspirations and demonstrates this with a typical Marxian retort when a journalist at his Deauville press conference inquired if he had been nourished on Jewish humor. "No, I was nourished on Jewish food," he replied.

He grew up in the same Brooklyn district as Allen. "We make an annual pilgrimage to our former ghetto homes near Ocean Avenue. In the opening of 'Annie Hall' we gave a glimpse of the neighborhood. It hasn't changed," he remarked with a deprecating wince.

"I began writing cabaret skits and then contributed material for the Dick Cavett and 'Tonight' television shows. Just recently I had a hand in revising the old movie musical '42nd Street' into the new Broadway musical for David Merrick. The TV studio and theater work is valuable training with its demands for sudden revisions and improvisation, but I find that I've learned more about writing from direction."

"Films have undergone an evolution during the last 20 years. There is more room for the individual, personal film today than in the days of the studio system. New ideas, good and bad, are more welcome. I've already finished a second script I want to direct. Its working title is 'Valentin' and I have Peter Sellers in mind for the lead.

Subways

Grumbling Londoners Paying Record Fares

By Susan Linnick
The Associated Press

LONDON—London's bus and subway fares—already the highest in the world—went up another 13.5 percent on Sunday and many of the Londoners who queue patiently for tickets are starting to wonder why so many have to pay so much for so little.

"We regret these increases," said a release from London Transport, citing inflation caused by labor costs as the reason for the second fare hike this year.

Commuters in this city of 7 million, according to a recent London Transport survey, regret the hikes too, but wouldn't mind so much if there were some sign of improved service.

Fare Comparison

Comparison of fares with those in other countries is difficult because some systems use unit fares while others are based on distance, but a six-mile ride on the Underground—as Londoners call their subway system—went up to \$1.93. That compares with 1.5 marks (85 cents) in Munich, Germany; 3 francs (75 cents) in Paris; 60 cents in New York and Tokyo (120 yen); 1 peso (5 cents) in Mexico City, and 5 kopeks (5 cents) in Moscow.

The state-run British Rail network, also relied on by London commuters, Friday announced a 19 percent hike in fares starting Nov. 30. The second increase in a year means rail passengers will be paying 40 percent more to ride than they did in January.

London buses are still red double-deckers, and men in pinstripe suits and rolled umbrellas still hop nonchalantly onto back platforms. And the world's oldest subway—the first line opened in 1863—still rumbles through 120 miles of tunnels.

But members of the London Transport Passenger's Committee have been timing the trains and found that on some subway lines the gap between trains is 14 minutes, not the 3 minutes scheduled. Riders complain about erratic service, grimy windows, and high fares but unlike New Yorkers, they don't worry much about violence. Young toughs occasionally harass passengers, but the fear that stalks New York riders is not common.

Thatcher Government Blamed

Critics say fare hikes have kept a steady 9 percent lead on the current 16.3 rate of inflation and blame the tight-fisted Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for failing to allocate more money for city transport.

But, says a spokesman for the thin Conservative majority on the Greater London Council, "It's hardly fair to expect London rate [property tax] payers to underwrite the system, including the fares of 9 million tourists who visit each year."

If Labor wins next year's municipal elections, a spokesman said they would immediately reduce fares by 25 percent and seek at least a 50 percent fare subsidy, up

from the present 24 percent. But until a Labor victory in the 1984 general elections, the council would be dependent on a Tory-controlled Parliament for any transport appropriation.

The Greater London Council Conservatives, who feel that those who use public transport should pay for it, favor granting at least half the allocation to roadbuilding.

Paris Policy

In Paris, where fares were increased last July, a decision to raise fares or subsidies comes straight from the Ministry of Transport and reflects the government's policy of trying to prove conservatives can take care of society's needs at least as well as socialists can.

Fares in Moscow and other socialist capitals have been maintained close to World War II levels through extensive subsidies, although costs have skyrocketed.

In South Africa, where efficient, segregated public transport is viewed as key to the maintenance of racial separation, fare increases are matters of concern for more than just economic reasons. Protests broke out in black townships early this month when 10 percent fare hikes were announced.

In Rome, it is possible to take unlimited rides on a single line for a month for the equivalent of \$2.40. The public transport company, however, runs up large yearly deficits.

With low diesel fuel prices and heavy subsidies, Mexico City moves more than 3 million riders a day on buses and a French-built subway at the lowest fares outside the socialist world.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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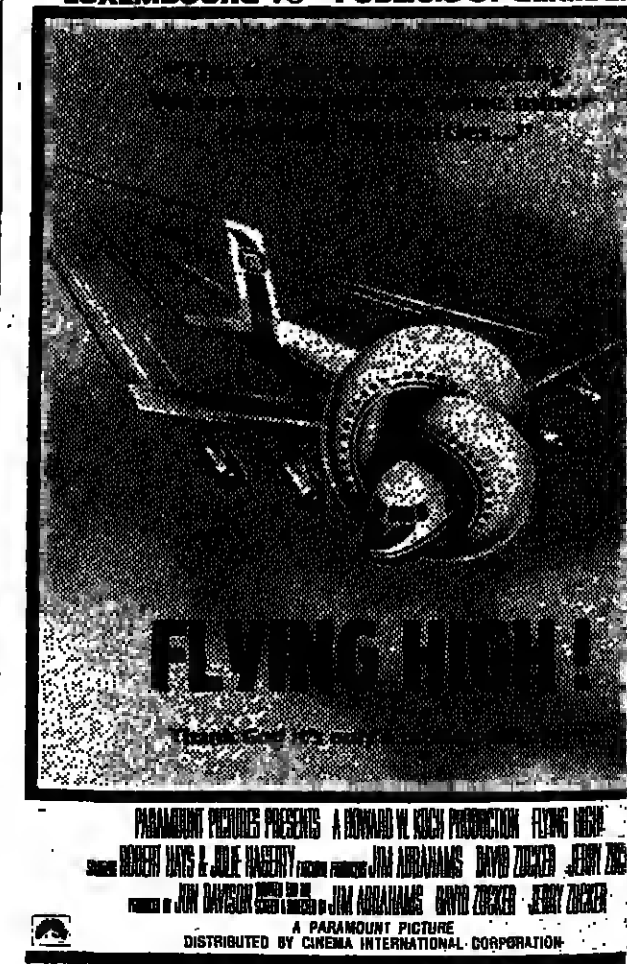
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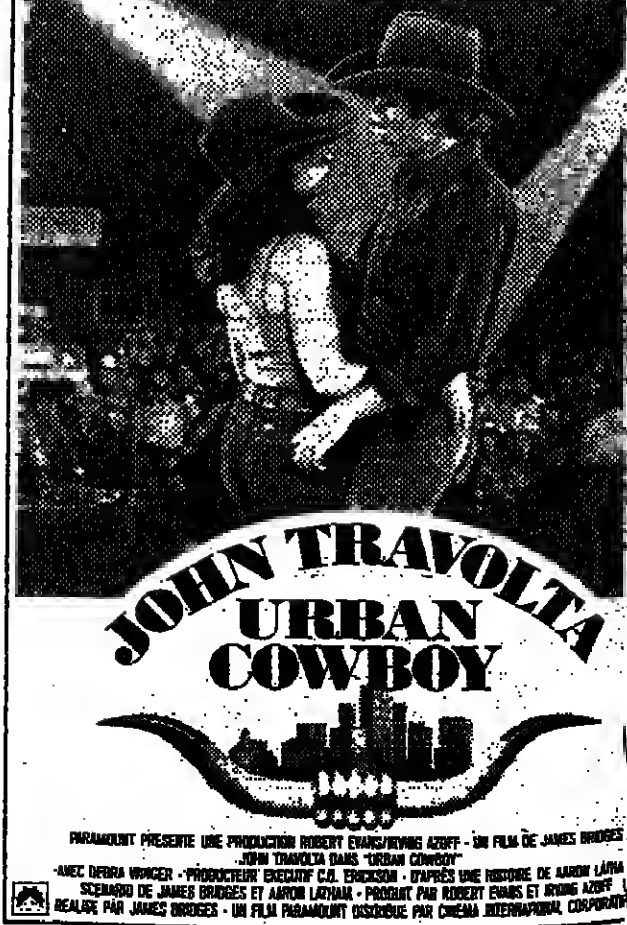
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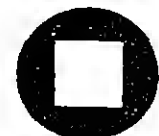
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(Continued on Page 18)

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Readers

RTA — Indonesia will present oil production figures to government officials today, despite reports that members have agreed to 10% cut in output. The oil minister, Soedjatmono, said that the government is not planning to reduce output. He said that the government is planning to increase output to 1.5 million barrels a day. He said that the government is planning to increase output to 1.5 million barrels a day. He said that the government is planning to increase output to 1.5 million barrels a day.

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Oil Industry Profit Gusher May Be Capped

By Lydia Chavez

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After six quarters of spectacular earnings increases, the oil industry is expected to undergo a significant slowdown in profit growth in the third quarter ending this month. Analysts contend that some earnings may even show declines.

The major reason for the slowdown is that with world inventories of crude oil and petroleum products at record levels, refining and marketing earnings worldwide have been sliding since January.

In general, earnings are not going to look as impressive, said Warren Shimmerick, an analyst for Merrill Lynch.

The 10 largest oil companies have racked up profit gains of more than 40 percent over the year-to-date level in each of the last six quarters. The surge began with an average 55-percent jump in profits during the first quarter of last year, and analysts believe that streak will end with last quarter's average 41-percent rise in profits.

When oil companies give their third-quarter reports next month, most analysts believe that the major domestic companies will report profit gains of about 10 percent while the international will have slightly lower gains and perhaps even some decline.

Although third-quarter earnings will be compared to one of the strongest three months in the industry's history — a jump of 94 percent last year — analysts believe that slowdown is real and expect a sharper decline in earnings to show up the fourth quarter.

The conditions that ensured higher earnings during the last year and a half — the soaring value of crude oil and inadequate supplies of petroleum products — have faded. In fact, the industry now has to contend with a glut of crude oil and petroleum

Declines Said Possible In 3d-Quarter Reports

products that is squeezing profit margins.

When OPEC ministers met in Vienna last week, Saudi Arabia announced that it would continue to produce 9.5 million barrels a day — 1 million barrels a day above its official production rate — through the fourth quarter. The higher production rate will enable the world to enjoy the benefits of a crude oil surplus a little longer, despite a recent move among some OPEC nations to cut production by 10 percent.

Refining margins have been dropping steadily since the beginning of the year. In 1979, refiners made an average of \$2.04 per barrel in the United States. During the second quarter of 1980, that margin dropped to \$1.15 per barrel and in August to 70 cents.

"Last year, anyone who had a refinery could make money," said William Randolph, an analyst with Solomon Bros. in New York. "How bad it could get this year defies analysis."

To cope with the product surplus, refiners are cutting back. Last year, refiners ran at 85 percent of capacity. Last month, at 72 percent of capacity, refiners were operating at an all-time low rate. (In Europe, refiners have dropped back to 60 percent of capacity. But Europe has a chronic excess of refining capacity, and that figure is not considered extraordinary.)

The refiners most hurt by the present surplus are those that depend on foreign supplies of crude oil to fuel their operations. Especially affected are those refinery operations outside of the United States, which are not protected by the entitlements program

that equalizes the cost of crude oil to domestic refiners.

Charter Co., which depends on its 50-percent share in a 500,000-barrel-a-day refinery in the Bahamas for most of its earnings, is said to be suffering considerably.

"I don't know how they can stay in business," said one analyst who asked not to be identified.

Most analysts assumed that by now, Saudi Arabia would have cut its production by 1 million barrels a day to 8.5 million barrels. Such a drop would have taken some of the pressure off the industry's jammed storage tanks. However, with the Saudis now determined to maintain a high production rate, analysts believe that it will take longer to draw inventories down to normal levels.

"I believe now that it may take the whole of 1981," said Lawrence Goldstein, an energy economist with the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation in New York. "I used to think inventories would return to normal levels by late in the first quarter."

Counteracting the dip in refining and marketing earnings has been a surge in domestic production of oil. Each month a portion of decontrolled oil rises to the world price of crude oil. Domestic oil, which sold for an average of \$14.40 a barrel last year, is now selling for an average of \$22 a barrel.

Analysts say that the new revenues from domestic production have been hefty enough to neutralize the negative impact of both the windfall profits tax and lackluster refining and marketing earnings.

Clearly, the companies that will be in the best position to weather the surplus are those having a strong domestic position without exposure in the foreign refining and marketing sector. Analysts listed Standard Oil of Ohio and Atlantic Richfield as two companies that will be sheltered from the negative impacts of the surplus.

\$2.6 Billion in Securities Still Missing; Losses Rise

By Robert E. Dallos

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — At least \$2.6 billion worth of securities reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission as lost, stolen, or counterfeit during the last two years is still missing and losses during 1979 alone totaled \$1.6 billion.

The losses last year — the most recent period for which complete figures are available — were disclosed Monday by Philip Sharbaro, a staff attorney in the SEC's division of market regulation.

The problem was underlined by reports that an estimated \$12 million in General Motors stock mysteriously had disappeared from the vaults of the Wall Street brokerage house of Mosely, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden. That theft, which apparently occurred in mid-July, has been under investigation by the FBI and New York City Police since it was discovered in a routine audit early this month.

The losses are even more significant in that they occurred despite a dramatic increase in Wall Street security precautions.

"Holler Than Holy"

Brokerage houses must now take fingerprints of prospective employees, then they check with the FBI. Many companies also give lie detector tests to new employees and require workers to wear badges.

Some sensitive areas are off limits.

its to many employees while other workers may not wear jackets or carry handbags into areas where stock certificates are stored. And most companies have requirements that prohibit one employee — even if he is chairman of the board — from being in vaults that hold stock if he is not being observed by another person.

"Our vault area is holier than holy," says the chief of security of one major company, who asked that he not be identified. "Only three people have the proper credentials to work in the vault. One of them must be with anyone who is allowed in the area. Even a managing partner must have someone with him in the vault." He said that it takes two people to close and open the vault each day and that "no one knows the entire combination."

The SEC reporting system, into which about 17,000 banks, brokerage houses and stock-transfer firms are required by law to report any losses or theft of stock certificates, was initiated by the Commission as the result of congressional legislation.

The losses are recorded in a two-year-old computer system operated for the SEC by a Massachusetts-based company, Securities Information Center, a subsidiary of Xerox.

The computer system was put into use after hearings held about a decade ago into Wall Street losses by a Senate Government Operations subcommittee. At that time, figures showed that the combined losses of all government and private securities totaled \$227 million.

When stock certificates valued at more than \$10,000 change hands, the bank or brokerage house receiving the securities must, as a result of the legislation, check with the computerized system as to whether or not they have been stolen. The SEC said Monday that the Securities Information Center receives an average of 6,500 requests a day and that 99 percent of them "are validated."

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The remaining 1 percent are so-called "hits" that must immediately be reported to the FBI, the firm making the inquiry and the firm that reported the loss in the first place. Losses of a single certificate worth as much as only a few dollars must be reported.

Mr. Sharbaro said that at the end of 1979, \$2.6 billion in securities had been reported lost or stolen, an increase of \$1.6 billion from the beginning of the year. But the system has also aided in the recovery of 78,000 certificates with a total market value of \$298 million, he said.

"It is working well," he said. "The word is getting out that stolen securities cannot change hands easily." Still, he said, there are about 200,000 reports a year of loss or theft, involving an average of 358,000 certificates annually.

The GM stock theft came to light when Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the nation's largest brokerage house, learned that GM stock that it had purchased in late July and mid-August from a reputable Swiss firm had been stolen from Mosely, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden.

Apparently the Mosely, Hallgarten loss, since it was not noticed when it occurred, was not entered into the computer. As a result, when Merrill Lynch checked the securities, they did not come up on the "hit" list and the transactions were consummated.

Changing Hands

Mr. Sharbaro declined to confirm whether the \$12-million figure was accurate. Nor would he say that a \$12-million loss was "typical."

"There is no typical loss," he said. "Losses have been reported to the system which totaled \$397 million, \$100 million and \$125. We get them all across the board."

The industry losses are still more unbelievable when one considers the fact that the stock certificates actually change hands much less frequently than they did a decade ago.

"When Merrill Lynch sells a stock to Bache, you seldom have a messenger hauling stock across the street any more," said William J. Fitzpatrick, general counsel of the Securities Industry Association, the Wall Street trade group. "Most transactions are bookkeeping transactions."

He explained that most stock certificates are kept in the vaults of

ITC Orders TV Dumping Issue Probed

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission, in a decision that may overturn one of the government's largest import controversies, has ordered a new investigation into the nine-year-old finding that Japanese television sets were being dumped in U.S. markets.

The ITC, at the request of Sanyo Electric and three other Japanese television makers and their U.S. subsidiaries, said Monday that it would reopen the investigation to determine whether the importing of Japanese television sets now threatens to materially injure the domestic market.

In 1971 the commission said that the imports were injuring U.S. television manufacturers. The Commerce Department then found that the imports were dumping — that is, selling goods in the United States at prices below their costs of production — thereby injuring or threatening to injure the domestic market.

That decision led to a nine-year dispute between the importers and the U.S. government over how much the importers should pay in dumping duties. The major importers finally agreed last April to pay up to \$77 million to the government in outstanding dumping and civil fraud claims.

The 110 importers agreed to settlements of claims on \$2 billion worth of television sets imported between 1971 and April 1, 1979.

The Japanese manufacturers claimed in their petitions to the ITC that since 1971, circumstances have changed and Japanese television imports no longer pose a threat to U.S. manufacturers. The Japanese said imports have declined substantially since 1971, from 3.7 million units to 1.1 million last year, an ITC official said.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 22, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on net asset value. The following are the net asset values of the funds as of September 22, 1980: (A) — Assets; (B) — Liabilities; (C) — Net Asset Value; (D) — Dividend; (E) — Dividend Yield; (F) — Dividend Payout Ratio; (G) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (H) — Dividend Payout Date; (I) — Dividend Payout Amount; (J) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (K) — Dividend Payout Date; (L) — Dividend Payout Amount; (M) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (N) — Dividend Payout Date; (O) — Dividend Payout Amount; (P) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (Q) — Dividend Payout Date; (R) — Dividend Payout Amount; (S) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (T) — Dividend Payout Date; (U) — Dividend Payout Amount; (V) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (W) — Dividend Payout Date; (X) — Dividend Payout Amount; (Y) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (Z) — Dividend Payout Date; (AA) — Dividend Payout Amount; (AB) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (AC) — Dividend Payout Date; (AD) — Dividend Payout Amount; (AE) — Dividend Payout Frequency; (AF) — Dividend Payout Date; (AG) — Dividend Payout Amount; 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Phillies Beat Cards, Take Division Lead

UPI — Pinch hitter Keith

doubled home a run in the sixth inning to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 3-2 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The victory, along with the Phillies' win over the Montreal Expos, moved the Phillies into the National League East lead over the Expos.

Boone of the Phillies led off with his third single in the first inning. Boone sacrificed. Then a rookie, batted for pitcher Steve Carlton and into the right field corner.

First 4, Expos 2

burgh, Dave Parker hit a home run in the third inning to lead the Phillies to a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Expos.

First 4, Expos 2

Diego, Joe Morgan hit a home run in the fifth inning to lead the Phillies to a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Expos.

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Cubs, Mets 2

In Chicago, pinch hitter Jesus Figueroa singled home a run with two out in the sixth inning and the Cubs held on for a 3-2 victory over New York's Mets.

The game, which was interrupted twice by rain, drew only 1,171 fans, the Cubs' smallest home crowd in 12 years.

Yankees 4, Indians 3

In the American League, in New York, Bob Watson's ground single past a drawn-in infield scored two runs in the eighth inning to give the Yankees a 4-3 victory over Cleveland.

The Yankees were held hitless for 5½ innings by Len Barker (18-10), although they scored in the fourth on a walk, a stolen base, a throwing error and a sacrifice fly.

Rich Gossage, relieving Tommy John (22-8) for his 31st save, recorded the final out when a line drive by pinch hitter Ron Hassey struck Cleveland's Toby Harrah as he ran from third base.

Red Sox 5, Orioles 3

In Baltimore, Tony Perez and Dwight Evans hit back-to-back home runs in the seventh inning to rally Boston to a 5-3 victory over the Orioles.

The loss, coupled with New York's victory, dropped Baltimore five games behind the Yankees in the American League East with 12 games to play.

Evans, who singled in a run in the fourth, mapped a 3-3 tie with his 16th homer after Perez led off the seventh with his 22nd home run.

Mariners 4, Royals 3

In Seattle, Bruce Boche hit a two-out double and scored on Willie Horton's single in the 11th inning as the Mariners defeated Kansas City, 4-3.

George Brett sent the game into extra innings with a home run, his 21st, in the ninth inning. It was Brett's only hit in four at bats, and his average fell to .393.

Blue Jays 6, Tigers 5

In Detroit, Barry Bonnell and Lloyd Moseby each drove in two runs as Toronto beat the Tigers, 6-5, despite Tom Brookens' five runs batted in for the Blue Jays.

Angels 7, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Bob Clark's one-out single in the eighth inning scored Bobby Grich with the decisive run in California's 7-3 victory over the Brewers.

Twins 1, Rangers 0

In Bloomington, Minn., Roy Smalley's first-inning single gave the Twins a 1-0 victory over Texas as Jerry Koonman and Doug Corbett pitched a nine-hit shutout.

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Phillies 3, Cardinals 2

Yankees 4, Indians 3

Red Sox 5, Orioles 3

Mariners 4, Royals 3

Blue Jays 6, Tigers 5

Angels 7, Brewers 3

Twins 1, Rangers 0

Phillies 3, Cardinals 2

Yankees 4, Indians 3

Red Sox 5, Orioles 3



CLEANING UP — Crew members scrub down the U.S. yacht Freedom on a rest day during America's Cup races. High winds were forecast for the fourth cup race Tuesday — an outlook seen as boosting Freedom's chances to take a 3-1 lead over challenger Australia.

Sims Gets the Yard That Counts for Lions

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Mich. — Suddenly, the question was not whether Billy Sims could gain 100 yards and become the first rookie to gain that many in each of his first three games in the National Football League.

The game, his first at home after two spectacular efforts with the Detroit Lions, was on the line in the fourth quarter. One hundred yards would have given Sims, the Heisman Trophy winner, first draft choice and wealthy 25-year-old, a place in football history.

But yard would help win a game.

The Lions were ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals by 10-7 Sunday and were trying to extend the type of drive that could determine the outcome of a game. They had started at their 20-yard line late in the third quarter, and 13 plays later were at the St. Louis 17.

They decided to try for the first down on fourth-and-1. The ball went to Sims, whose third professional game had turned out to be far more punishing than the first two. He had trouble breathing in-cold in the Silverdome on a hot, humid afternoon. His left hand

had been stepped on and had to be taped and padded early in the game. After having gained 287 yards in the first two games, he had just 31 at half-time Sunday.

On fourth down, all the Lions needed from him was 1.

He took a handoff from Gary Danielson and moved toward the right-guard hole, where Eric Williams was waiting. Williams, at 6-foot-2, stood two inches taller than Sims and at 225 was 15 pounds heavier, and was in a bad humor. "My job was to fill the hole," Williams said. "I saw them hand the ball off. He had nowhere to go. He was just right there. I had to go get him. It was a hell of a shot."

Williams moved forward as Sims came straight at him. When they collided, Williams hit Sims on the helmet.

"You don't feel anything," Sims said. "Just kind of dazed a little bit."

It was not the kind of situation that could be planned for and studied. It was purely instinct and strength. For all the talk of his speed and excitement, of a Heisman winner who had become America's latest football hero and excited a team and a city, Billy Sims' job Sunday came down to extending his body 1 yard against the force of a blow that knocked him dizzy.

"I felt that fourth-and-1," Sims said an hour after the game. "I still feel it."

But somehow, after absorbing the blow, Sims was able to slide a little to his left and fall forward enough to make the first down by inches.

Two plays after that, when the Lions had moved to the St. Louis 13, Sims was given the ball again. He broke between right guard and tackle, inside a diving linebacker, and accelerated into the secondary. Ken Greene, a safety, was about to hit him, hip-high, when Sims reached out with his sore left hand and forced Greene onto the artificial turf.

High-Stepping

Sims was alone now, high-stepping into the end zone, his feet drumming out with each step, a truck major in a football uniform.

The Lions ran 16 plays in a drive that lasted 9:25 and provided the insurance points in a 20-7 victory. Sims carried the ball on seven of the 16 plays, made four first downs and scored the clinching touchdown. The victory was the third straight for the Lions after a 2-1 record last year. Those facts are not understated.

And if Sims did not get his 100 yards, it did not seem to bother him. He finished with 95 on 25 carries. If a 7-yard touchdown run in the second quarter had not been nullified because of a holding penalty, he would have had 102 yards and his record. "Inside, I feel like I've done it," he said. "It just didn't show up in the record."

This is the kind of a day it was for Sims. Late in the game, when the Cardinals had the ball, Danielson heard him say, "If I could get

four more carries, I could get those 100 yards."

"I might have said that," said Sims, who could not remember.

And this is the kind of impact he has had on the Lions: When the Cardinals took the ball with time running out, some of Sims' teammates were yelling for the Lions to get the ball back and give him a chance to set a record. Last year, when the only silver lining was that the Lions qualified for the chance to select Billy Sims, they were also yelling — at one another.

Said Russ Bolinger, an offensive tackle: "This is the first time in five years here that we've worked this hard. Sims is definitely doing a lot of it. He's a weird freak. He's continuously lifting weights."

That could have been the difference on fourth-and-1.

Jaworski Passes

For 3 Scores in Eagles' Victory

PHILADELPHIA — Ron Jaworski threw three touchdowns passes and the Eagles' defense effectively shut down the passing arm of quarterback Phil Simms, leading Philadelphia to a 35-3 victory Monday night over the New York Giants.

Jaworski passed for scores of 22 yards to Harold Carmichael, 12 yards to Charles Smith and 3 yards to Wilbert Montgomery. He completed 18 of 29 pass attempts for 240 yards as the Eagles improved their record to 3-0, their best start since 1954.

Montgomery added his second touchdown on a 1-yard run and Leroy Harris went 2 yards for another. "If you want, you can call the five touchdowns," the Eagles' coach, Nick Saban, said. "You can call them 104-16."

It was the second time in three games that Philadelphia's defense has not allowed a touchdown, and the Eagles' defense has been the Giants' quarterback, who had thrown for seven touchdowns in his first two games this season, was held to 21 completions in 49 attempts for 184 yards.

The Soccer Scene

Fan Decorum Is an Ocean Away

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Soccer Bowl, the North American Soccer League championship, made the national television news in Britain — but not, I have to tell you, for the quality of play. Indeed, our report caught scarcely a glimpse of the action, never mind the two goals by Giorgio Chinaglia and the third from Julio Cesar Romero on the night of the New York Cosmos beat the Fort Lauderdale Strikers on Sunday in Washington, 3-0.

What we saw of the players was confined to the gladiatorial entrance, where the limelight from the fella's mingles briefly with the scent given off by those leggy cheer girls. And, instead of Senor Chinaglia telling how he managed to stay the greatest goal scorer in all America, instead of coach Herry Hennes Weiswiler describing how he masterminded his fourth Cosmos Soccer Bowl, we had the voice of the American fan: "Cosmos is the best team in the world."

No arguments. The Cosmos have to be the best we have seen. And anyhow, British TV had its eye on the Cosmos' attack, on the shoulder, on kids yelling wholehearted support, fat guys munching

popcorn. It was as if the animals in the zoo had suddenly been given license to change places with the spectators.

"There's a seat for every spectator in America," bellowed the commentator, giving voice to the pre-emptive nonsense abroad in England that the presence of the hooligans is to sit backside in a plastic seat. If glue was applied, I'd consider agreeing with the view, even though British louts have a history of tearing up seats to use as weapons.

Different Animal

It is, however, hard to ignore the fact that American soccer is a totally different animal than European football. In the United States the passion is lukewarm, the understanding of the game still in its infancy, the crowds lured by a package selling anything from Disney to barbecue. It is middle-class family entertainment.

In England, the roots of football spectatorship are with the nation's working-class manhood. Not to put too fine a point on it, it thrived on being a Saturday escape from the family as much as from the mundaneness of work. And, as with American baseball, the male population followed the sport with a vigorous emotion. Like baseball, English football cannot now avoid the hooliganism that pays at its gates to demonstrate the frustrations of societies that offer youths in inner-city areas little to identify with or hope for.

Discipline in the home and schools is failing, jobs are diminishing. Soccer, the national game, has become a catalyst for two reasons: the players themselves — the only idols the children possess — and the match offers a stage for what the sociologists describe as tribal gang fighting.

Quiet Afternoon

Last Saturday, a "quiet" afternoon, there were a mere 39 arrests at the 11 First Division games. A triumph for law and order. Significantly, while the British Home Office blames naughty players for sparking the fans' violence, the fans-up at the Leeds-Manchester United match came when the crowd was patently bored by the lack of action in a goalless stalemate. Significantly, too, the trouble came predominantly from assaults on police by kicking, punching, spitting. Leeds supporters — out as the English football authorities believe, from the visiting fans.

Our preoccupation with the violence that is killing attendance, literally and figuratively, is increased by a game that has become too defensive, too obvious. Europe in general is suffering the repercussions of last June's appallingly sterile European championship in Italy. "Hey, if you want entertaining play," says Sheffield Wednesday coach Jack Charlton, "I'll tell you how to get it. Get rid of me and all the other coaches and let the players get on with it."

He adds that the game would be a lazy, shapeless shambles. But the argument is a circle: Players are allowed to enjoy their job, to express themselves on the field; they conform to the manager's dictates on the style of play, or they are out. "If you want, you can call the five touchdowns," the Eagles' coach, Nick Saban, said. "You can call them 104-16."

It is a sad, sad focal point that deprives us of interesting personalities to talk about (and even where they exist, managers in England often forbid them to be interviewed). So the media's attention here is turned again and again to the terrace troubles in which a few criminal vandals spur on thousands of kids seeking excitement.

Tuesday's sports pages, for example, were filled with headlines concerning the decisions of the European Football Union (UEFA) to fine West Ham United 30,000 Swiss francs (\$18,000) and to order its next two European games to be played almost 200 miles from London, a consequence of hooliganism in Madrid last Wednesday. West Ham, inevitably, is to appeal, claiming that the many are being penalized for the mindless few, that Spanish police acted provocatively and hastily, that the club's pre-match precautions were as comprehensive as possible.

When will we realize that — as shown by the English rioting in Turin last June — there is a ready-made confrontation between lustrous English crowds and the militia's hair trigger on water cannons, tear gas, batons and even guns in foreign stadiums? The British may tolerate vandals who urinate and spit and throw cans at rivals, but the Italians, Spanish, French and South Americans will never do so.

The ultimate sanction, to stop playing games against the British, is one step away. Before that will come a withdrawal of the invitation to the fans, respectable or otherwise, to travel in support of their teams.

Ironically, the English are getting in first, announcing that 29,000 tickets normally available to Scottish supporters for the traditional European-Spanish international at Wembley next May are to be withheld. London Transport refuses to run any services when Scottish hooligans — who assault bus and train drivers, who wander drunkenly over the lines, who 18 months ago ran up 400 arrests in four boozey days in London — are in town.

Thousands of them, we know, will find their way to Wembley in the spring, possibly clutching black-market tickets. The London police have already implied that the withdrawal of organized blocks of seats will scatter the Scots and increase policing difficulties. "The problem of vandalism and hooliganism," observes Geoffrey Parkinson, a probation officer, "is like a bucket with a thousand holes: block up one or two, and it spouts out of another."

College Polls

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United Press International board of directors has voted to suspend the college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and records in parentheses.

1. Alabama (34) 2-0-0 (.215)
2. Ohio State (24) 2-0-0 (.183)
3. Nebraska (24) 2-0-0 (.183)
4. UCLA (24) 2-0-0 (.183)
5. So. California 2-0-0 (.183)
6. Pittsburgh (11) 2-0-0 (.183)
7. Texas 2-0-0 (.183)
8. Notre Dame 2-0-0 (.183)
9. Florida State 2-0-0 (.183)
10. Georgia 2-0-0 (.183)
11. Penn State 2-0-0 (.183)
12. Missouri 2-0-0 (.183)
13. Wisconsin 2-0-0 (.183)
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NEW YORK (UPI) — The United Press International board of directors has voted to suspend the college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and records in parentheses.

1. Alabama (34) 2-0-0 (.215)
2. Ohio State (24) 2-0-0 (.183)
3. Nebraska (24) 2-0-0 (.183)
4. UCLA (24) 2-0-0 (.183)
5. So. California 2-0-0 (.183)
6. Pittsburgh (11) 2-0-0 (.183)
7. Texas 2-0-0 (.183)
8. Notre Dame 2-0-0 (.183)
9. Florida State 2-0-0 (.183)
10. Georgia 2-0-0 (.183)
11. Penn State 2-0-0 (.183)
12. Missouri 2-0-0 (.183)
13. Wisconsin 2-0-0 (.183)
14. North Carolina 2-0-0 (.183)
15. Arkansas 2-0-0 (.183)
16. UCLA 2-0-0 (.183)
17. Michigan (11) 2-0-0 (.183)
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